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PILSUDSKI IS BLAMED FOR POLISH RISING

Act Is Seen by France as
Damaging the Coun-
try's Reputation

EUROPE RELIEVED AT
CIVIL WAR AVOIDANCE

New Government Is Regarded
as Provisional and Without
Excessive Color

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable.

PARIS, May 17—European diplo-
mats are relieved that civil war has
been avoided in Poland by the resig-
nation of President Wojciechowski
and the Premier, Mr. Witos. The
comparative moderation of Marshal
Pilsudski in his success after the
coup d'état is approved. He imme-
diately reverted to legal methods. His
government, not even nominally
headed by him, but by Professor
Bartel, is regarded as provisional
without excessive color. It would
seem that the complications which
the chancelleries feared immediately
will be avoided.

It was an exciting moment for the
foreign offices when they realized Po-
land's situation between Germany
and Russia. Had there been pro-
longed strife, some move on one
side or the other might have been
anticipated. Moreover, Lithuania is
ready to seize the opportunity to re-
capture Vilna.

Key State of Continent

It is evident that Poland is des-
tined to be the key state of the con-
tinent. All French policy has hung
upon Poland. The greatest discus-
sions at the peace conference were
about the delimitations of the re-
vived country. The eastern front-
iers and the Danzig corridor are
the greatest dangerous spots of the
Old World. April, 1921, saw the
struggle between Germany and
Poland for Upper Silesia. France
entirely threw in its lot with Po-
land. A French general saved Warsaw
from Russian invaders. Both
countries pledged themselves to
friendship and mutual protection
and the maintenance of treaties. In
all the negotiations with Germany,
France claimed the right to dis-
patch troops across German terri-
tory for the assistance of Poland.
The Locarno pact, it was urged, in
bringing about a Franco-German
rapprochement, weakened the
Franco-Polish alliance.

The Failure at Geneva

obtaining in compensation promises
But Poland reluctantly acquiesced,
from France that it should be given
a permanent seat with Germany on
the League of Nations' Council. The
Russo-German treaty which followed
the failure to agree at Geneva to Ger-
many's admission and Poland's pro-
motion, alarmed Poland and disturbed
France.

It is not surprising that there
should be political upheavals in Po-
land, but unfortunately, as commen-
tators point out, the Anglo-Saxon
countries which have displayed a
certain prejudice against Poland may
be confirmed in their view of Poland's
lack of political sagacity and its tradi-
tional tendency toward quarreling.
History shows that the vicissitudes of
Poland have partly been caused by
Polish blunders and it is asked
whether history is to repeat itself.

France Blames Pilsudski

From the French viewpoint what
is happening is extremely important,
and Marshal Pilsudski is vigorously
blamed. It is felt that he has further
injured the Polish reputation. Further
he has never been completely Franco-
phile. Changed relations are expected.
He is inclined to trust for the defense
of Poland against the powerful coun-

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Many Nations' Grasses
in California Garden

By a Staff Correspondent

Berkeley, Calif., May 12
THE University of California is
said to have one of the most
complete grass gardens in the
United States. In it are grasses
from all parts of the world, in-
cluding India, Abyssinia, South
Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Russia, Italy, Morocco, Mexico,
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil.

North America is credited with
possessing approximately one-third
of the total number of species in
the world. It is represented in
the grass gardens by the various
kinds of blue, bromé, brome, bent,
grama, alkali and other grasses.
The gardens were planted under
the direction of Dr. Patrick B.
Kennedy, professor of agronomy and
agrostologist of the experiment
station of the college of agriculture.

The readiness for unselfish service
was held up by Mrs. Mark Kerr, wife
of the British admiral, as at once the
most vital need of the world to pro-
duce an effective will to peace, and
the aim toward which girl scouting
should be directed its most conscientious

World's Scouts and Guides Pledged to Advance Peace

International Council Ends With Great Council
Fire; International Friendship Is Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent

CAMP EDITH MACY, Briarcliff
Manor, N. Y., May 17—The solid con-
fidence of a strong new root for
international peace would be found
in the growth up in the Girl Scout move-
ment of the world as an off-shoot
even more important than the move-
ment's main purpose, was expressed
with deepened faith in both formal
and informal talks in the closing
hours of the second international
conference of Girl Guides and Girl
Scouts, the first to be held on Ameri-
can soil, which has come to an end
here.

"Is international Guiding really
helping it on? One is apt to talk
glibly, but is it true? I think it is,
but the part must be very carefully
thought out. The facile optimism
over the mere coming together at
these meetings is a dangerous delusion,
and makes us forget that something
more is demanded."

"Sacrifice is needed, and it may be
that peace will not come without a
great sacrifice. What makes it
difficult to sacrifice is that the thing
needed may be the very best thing
that is in us—love of country. We
must sacrifice oftentimes the lesser
good for the higher, and that is often
a very difficult thing. In Guiding we
have something that may help us, a
common program, a common cause.
We must remember that we need not
merely the negative 'thing' of not
having war but the positive achieve-
ment of world friendship."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

MONOPOLY CHARGED IN RAIL SECURITIES MARKETING POLICY

Chairman of I. C. C. Dissents
From Permit for Sale of
Equipment Issue

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—
Railroads are charged by Joseph B.
Eastman, chairman of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, with throwing
marketing competition into the discard in
granting monopolies to big banking houses,
particularly Kuhn, Loeb & Company and
J. P. Morgan & Company.

Dissenting from a decision author-
izing the Pennsylvania Railroad to
issue \$17,030,000 of equipment
trust certificates to be sold to Kuhn,
Loeb & Co., Mr. Eastman said the
present practice of marketing these
issues was in many respects "un-
sound and unhealthy."

Because the large banking houses
were "robbed" rather than retailers
of securities" and exercised power
over other institutions to which they
sell, the chairman said, it was diffi-
cult to "secure a full, frank and public
discussion of prevailing practices."

He was willing, however, he said,
that a change should be made by a
"process of evolution rather than
revolution." He advocated some form
of competition in standardized forms
of railroad securities such as equipment
trust notes and guaranteed
terminal bonds.

Strike Volunteers Popular in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, May 17
THOSE who helped to defeat the
general strike are popular in Britain today. Already £55,000
has been subscribed to a fund which The Times opened last
Thursday as an expression of public gratitude for the work done
by the police.

Stanley Baldwin last night radio-
cast a message of thanks to the
strike volunteers, who, it appears,
numbered 500,000. Others come in
for laudatory press notices.

SIR HUGH DENISON
NAMED AUSTRALIAN
HIGH COMMISSIONER

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 17 (AP)—
Sir Hugh Denison has been appointed
to succeed Sir James Elder as Aus-
tralian High Commissioner to the
United States.

Sir Hugh Denison is a native of
Forbes, New South Wales. He was
educated in Scotch College, Mel-
bourne; Prince Albert College, Ade-
laide, and University College, Lon-
don. He was a member of the Aus-
tralian Parliament for six years, and
is chairman and managing director
of the Sun Newspapers, Limited, of
Sydney and Melbourne.

OPEN WATER FOUND AT POLE SOLVES QUESTION DEBATED FOR YEARS BY GEOGRAPHERS

Lincoln Ellsworth, American Member of Norge
Party, Reports Discovery—Dirigible Being
Dismantled for Shipment to United States

AIRPLANES FROM FAIRBANKS VISIT TELLER TO TAKE MOTION PICTURES

Commander Nobile, Builder of Norge, Tells Story of 8077-
Mile Journey From Rome to Alaska, in Message
to Premier Benito Mussolini

NOME, Alaska, May 17 (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth, of the Amundsen-Ellsworth
transpolar expedition, told the Associated Press here today that he
saw open water at the North Pole when he and his 17 companions
passed over it last Tuesday night in the dirigible Norge.

This statement by Mr. Ellsworth provided an answer to a question that
has puzzled geographers and explorers for many years and which was not
completely settled with the visits of Commander Peary and Lieutenant
Commander Byrd in their trips to the Pole because of the limited amount
of area viewed by them there.

Mr. Ellsworth said that rocky islands were seen by his party at the
Pole, but that these could hardly be considered land. Mr. Ellsworth said
he had sent a telegram to President Coolidge in reply to one from the
President congratulating him and his associates on their attainment of the
farthest north point of the earth.

Dropped American Flag
The explorer said he dropped an
American flag at the Pole, making
the second time the colors of the
United States had been placed there.
Commander Peary was the first to
plant the American colors on the
top of the earth. Commander Byrd
in his flight over the Pole said he
did not drop any flag because Commander Peary had left the colors there.

The Norge was being dismantled
at Teller, 75 miles northwest of here,
where it landed last Thursday
night, ending its flight from Spitz-
bergen. Colonel Umberto Nobile, of
Italy, designer and builder of the
blimp, was supervising the dismantling.
Two other members of the
expedition besides Roald Amundsen
and Ellsworth were here awaiting a
steamer to the States. These are
Capt. Oscar Wisting and Lieut. Oskar
Omdahl. The four arrived here in
launch from Teller yesterday.

Despite the rather chilly reception
accorded the four explorers because of
their failure to land here instead of
at Teller, Mr. Ellsworth, the only
American in the expedition, said to-
day he was enjoying himself. He is a
typical American, enjoys frontier
life and is well known here. Mr.
Ellsworth came to Nome in 1913 and
was associated with an attempt to
extract gold from gold bearing sands
in this section.

There are smaller unknown areas
in North and South America, Asia,
Africa, and on a few islands.
Bouvet, called the mystery island
of the Atlantic, because it has been
reported seen in different locations,
has never been touched. Vilhjalmur Stefansson explored
100,000 miles of previously unknown
Canadian territory in 1909, but
left 60,000 miles untouched.

Explorer's Club Formed
The four men are staying at a log
cabin which has been named "The
Explorer's Club of Nome."

The explorers said they slept little
on the flight. They said the "blimp's"
gondola was too small to permit the
men to lie down.

Two airplanes from Fairbanks,
Alaska, have arrived to visit the
Norge party. They carried rival
moving picture outfits and were to
return to Fairbanks to catch train
and boat for the States.

The Norge, the photographers re-
ported, will be shipped from Teller
in two weeks. Ice is expected to
close by that time from Port Clarence,
and a blunder of Bering Sea, on which
Teller is situated. Ice usually leaves
Port Clarence three weeks after
clearing in front of Nome which lies
on the main coast of Bering Sea, and
where ice broke up a fortnight ago.

Italian Premier Receives
Story of Norge's Journey
From Commander Nobile

ROME, May 17 (By the Associated
Press)—The final lap of the dirigible
Norge's flight from Spitzbergen over
the North Pole to Alaska was a
heroic battle against an Arctic
storm, of which the result was in
doubt until a momentary lull per-
mitted the airship to be landed near
Nome.

An official account of the flight
was sent by Commander Umberto Nobile,
designer and navigator of the Norge,
from his blimp at the Bering Sea, on
which he had been flying for 100
hours. He said the flight was un-
usually long, and that the blimp had
been flying for 100 hours. He said the
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flight was un-
usually

PERET RESUMES
DEBT DISCUSSION

Caillaux Agreement With Winston Churchill Is Accepted 'in Principle'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 17.—The French Finance Minister, Raoul Peret, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, met this afternoon to resume discussions on the payment of the Anglo-French debt. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high French authority that M. Peret has accepted "in principle" the agreement reached with Mr. Churchill by his predecessor, Joseph Caillaux. This fixed the ultimate annuities to be paid by France at £12,500,000.

But a number of important points were still unsettled, including the size of the annuities to be paid in the earlier stages, and the British authorities do not rule out the possibility of a reduction of the full annuities below the Caillaux figure in return for a sufficiently large payment in the years before the payments reach their maximum.

France has already undertaken to pay Great Britain £4,000,000 during the current year, this being two-thirds of what France pays the United States during the first year. Italy, whose actual debt to Britain is larger than the French, pays only £2,000,000 this year, rising to £4,500,000 in a full year. Italy has also obtained a gradual repayment of £22,000,000 gold deposited in the Bank of England during the war and it is expected the French will attempt to have a similar provision included in the settlement, as their deposits with the Bank of England amounted to £53,000,000.

M. Caillaux's agreement with Britain provided for all payments to be made on the sole responsibility of France, whether or not German reparations continued to be paid. This stipulation is expected to be retained in any agreement between M. Peret and Mr. Churchill, especially since there is no "safeguarding" clause in the Franco-American agreement.

But there appears no insuperable objection in British circles to including a provision in the settlement deferring till the following year the payment of any particular annuity if it should be obvious that French finances are unable to stand the strain of making payments at the proper date.

JUGOSLAV CABINET
SUSTAINS DEFEAT

Nikola Pashitch's Son Is Involved in Overthrow

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, May 17.—The Ouzounovitch Government was overthrown after a stormy sitting of Parliament which lasted all night. The Opposition accused Nikola Pashitch's son of making illegal profits out of state purchases. It demanded that the matter, together with charges of corruption against other persons should be investigated. At the same time it demanded the passage of the law against graft.

The Government agreed, but the difference between its proposal and that of the Opposition consisted chiefly in the fact that the Radicals wanted the inquiry finished within six months and the Opposition within two. The Government polled 127 votes and the Opposition 150. All the Radicals voted with the Opposition, although the Government is a coalition of Radicals and Radicals.

The Opposition considers that the Government is under the influence of Dr. Pashitch and its followers wanted to delay the matter while they also charge Dr. Pashitch worked to overturn the new Government, hoping thereby to secure his own return to power, but for the moment there is little chance of this. In the general opinion, the present crisis is considered serious and significant of the cleansing of political life of the corrupt elements.

FOREIGN TRAVEL GAINS
10 PER CENT DURING 1925

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Passenger traffic through American ports increased more than 10 per cent last year, as compared with 1924, passengers carried totaling 1,670,579 as against 1,514,823, the Shipping Board's bureau of research has reported. The inbound movement showed the largest gain, from 776,860 to 883,655, or 14 per cent, while the outbound increased a little more than 6 per cent.

More than 93 per cent of the total movement was between American ports and foreign countries, 51 per cent going abroad as overseas foreign, and 42 per cent as near-by foreign, while vessels plowing and from the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, carried slightly more than 6 per cent and vessels in inter-coastal business about 1 per cent. About 58 per cent of the passengers traveled first class, 20 per cent second class, and 22 per cent third class.

BEAUX ART INSTITUTE
ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15.—In the last contest of the season at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, at No. 126 East Seventy-fifth Street, two Cooper Union students received medals and four received honorable mention, according to an announcement by the American Institute of Architects with offices at No. 333 Fourth Avenue. Twenty-one drawings were submitted. The judges included both mural painters and architects. All Cooper Union winners are students of deco-

rative and pictorial composition in the Night School of Art.

Louise Brann of Mount Vernon, a night and day student at Cooper Union, won a first medal; Emmett Smith of 1947 Broadway, was the winner of a second medal; Margery A. Stocking, No. 217 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and Maude E. Helsner, 211 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, both of whom had won first medals in contests of the Beaux Arts Architects, received first mention. Miss Helsner has received a special Cooper Union scholarship of \$1200 to send her to study abroad for a year. Rosalie and Morley of No. 114 Washington Place, and Maurice Kursz of No. 4 Twenty-ninth Street, winners of honors in other Beaux Arts contests, received second mention.

WORLD STUDENT
PARLEY ENDS

Marked Improvement Seen in Brotherhood of Christian Federation Members

By Special Cable

KOSTENETZ, Bulgaria, May 17.—Here within the sound of Bulgaria's largest waterfall, in a beautiful summer resort, the final session of the sixth annual conference of the World Student Christian Federation was held yesterday. For six days, more than 60 delegates from all the countries of southern and eastern Europe have happily fraternized. Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Rumanians, Hungarians and others, discussing such questions as religion and social problems, religion and nationalism, religion and the inner life.

While Belgrade and Bucharest papers have been publishing unverified reports of alleged activities of Bulgarian bands in Serbia and Rumania, Christian students from these lands have been discussing the means of bringing about mutual understanding and good will.

Every day a feature was Bible study in Russian, German and French. On Saturday the delegates went on an excursion through the mountains, all participating in a spirit of comradeship. H. L. Henrion, general secretary of the World Federation, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the conferences held in Austria, Hungary, Poland and Rumania had brought about a marked improvement in brotherhood among students. The federation has 300,000 members in 40 countries.

Mr. Henrion finds university students more idealistic and closer to the masses than formerly, with a decided trend toward Christian living during the last five years. The Copenhagen conference, he said, tended to rehabilitate the church. All the delegates were pleased with the industry and frugality of the people and the evidence of order and tranquillity on every hand.

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STANLEY BALDWIN: "We should resume our work in a spirit of co-operation, leaving behind us all malice and vindictiveness."

CYRUS MCGOWAN JR.: "If you desire leadership tomorrow, see that you have it today."

P. W. LITCHFIELD: "Although the standard of living in America is high, the individual happiness after all is the relative possession which one has in comparison with his neighbors."

GEORGES LECHARTIER: "The humblest citizen of our country would be delighted through new political conditions to economize the time and money that is now spent in France on military armaments."

"BILLY" SUNDAY: "Try praising your wife, even if it does frighten her at first."

SIR HARRY LAUDER: "The singer is a complete failure if the listener cannot hear what he is saying, and this no matter how lavish nature may be in supplying the voice."

SENATOR SHEPPARD: "The bartender and the saloon keeper have departed soon to be followed by the bootlegger and rumrunner."

HAYWARD KENDALL: "What the big money cities think is one thing. What America thinks is another."

W. B. MAXWELL: "The only real crime is not to live to the full."

TARGUM WINS EDITORIAL PRIZE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17 (AP)—Rutgers University has been notified that the Targum, its undergraduate paper, has been awarded the loving cup offered by the Inter-collegiate Newspaper Association for the best editorial appearing during the year in a member publication. The award was made at the annual convention of the association held at Swarthmore.

Roanoke's Leading Department Store
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MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY
ASSOCIATION
When It Comes from
HUTSON'S
It's Good to Eat
Choice Groceries
Genuine Smithfield Hams
Jefferson St. Phones 4194-9195
W. ROANOKE, VA
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

15,000 CLUB WOMEN TO HEAR
DISCUSSION OF WORLD PROBLEMS

Federation Plans Biggest Convention at Atlantic City
May 24—Home, State and Nation, Topics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—On the Atlantic City steel pier will be held, from May 24 to June 5, the eighteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, bringing together over 15,000 club members from every state and many foreign countries for a 10 days' discussion of women's part in American life and in world affairs.

The American home, as the key-stone of the Republic, is the underlying theme of the convention. From discussion of the more intimate aspects of home life, such as improvement of home equipment, education

to increase the study of birds and wild flowers in public schools, and to banish the wanton destruction of plants and flowers which has brought many species to the verge of extinction.

Club women will be called upon to stand behind the campaign to eliminate the use of the steel trap in the capture of fur-bearing animals, now being carried on by the Anti-Steel Trap League.

Music and Fine Arts

The progress of American art, literature and music will be featured on Fine Arts Day, May 29, with Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the department of fine arts.

How to put into effect its slogan of "Publicity for good books, but no publicity for bad ones"; compilation of state bibliographies to increase appreciation and knowledge of native American writers and to foster creative literary output, and support for national observance of Drama Week and Children's Book Week will be discussed in the report of the literature division, of which Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado Springs is chairman.

The influence of music on American life and the important contribution of American women composers will receive special recognition. The slogan, "Make good music popular and popular music good," has been adopted by the division of music, headed by Mrs. Marx E. Oberndorfer. Her plans for musical events during the biennial feature the work of women composers, and many of these will be the guests of the federation. Four operas written by women women will be produced, music by Mrs. H. A. Beach and Susan Dyer will be played by American musicians, and the daily programs will be opened by group singing, in which American compositions are featured.

The closing day of the convention, June 4, is to be devoted to problems of direct interest to the home-maker. The report of the department of the American home, of which Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of College Station, Tex., is chairman, will outline the objectives of the federation's work for raising the standards of American home life.

Mrs. Sherman is unopposed for re-election as president and it is understood that her administration will be extended for two more years. There is much interest among the delegates, however, over elections to the offices of treasurer and recording secretary.

Mrs. H. G. Reynold of Paducah, Ky., has been announced as a candidate for treasurer, and Miss Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., has the support of Massachusetts, as a candidate for recording secretary.

Mrs. Jean Allard Jeancon of Denver, Colo., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, first vice-president, and Miss Florence Dibert of Johnstown, Pa., second vice-president, have announced their candidacy for re-election to these offices and are so far unopposed.

LOWER COTTON RATES
DEMANDED BY SOUTH

DALLAS, Tex., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Attempting to remove the cotton farmer of what is claimed to be an unfair burden in the way of freight rates, the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association is completing plans to file an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of 20 per cent in all cotton rates, it is announced by C. K. Bullard, general counsel.

Forestry conservation, development of natural resources, with especial emphasis upon the proposed Colorado River project and the St. Lawrence waterway, and protection of scenic beauties from encroachment of commercial interests are outstanding subjects scheduled for discussion on "Education Day" June 2. Mrs. Wilbur W. Milar of Akron, O., chairman of the division of conservation of natural resources, will open the discussion with a report of the work of her division which has for its objects the awakening of public interest in a national conservation program, development of scientific research to develop substitutes for natural products which are in danger of depletion, and promotion of legislation to protect and preserve natural resources. The division has actively supported federal legislation for establishment of wild life and game refuges, and has opposed efforts of lumber and power interests to secure national forest lands for private gain.

LIMIT ON BILLBOARDS

Mrs. Milar will propose endorsement of state legislation to remove overhead wires and cables and to limit erection of advertising billboards along public highways. The campaign for the spread of "Outdoor Good Manners," which originated with the conservation division, has brought endorsement from thousands of citizens, and will be carried on with renewed effort during the next year. The division is also working for extension of the public park system, under the slogan, "A State Park Every One Hundred Miles, and a County Park in Every County."

Members of the federation are asked to work for state legislation

MEXICO EXPELS
PAPAL NUNCIOS

Charges Prelate Entered
Illegally—Arrests An-
other Bishop

Music and Fine Arts

MEXICO CITY, May 17 (AP)—The Papal Nuncio to Mexico, the Right Rev. George J. Caruana, has left by way of Laredo, Tex., for Washington. Rev. Caruana was ordered out of Mexico by President Alvaro Obregon, who has signed a presidential decree ordering his expulsion "on the grounds that I have made false declarations regarding my birth, profession and religion, when I entered Mexico, and that I had functioned as a clergymen while in Mexico."

The prelate added that he signed

the expulsion document on condition

that he be given a copy and with the reservation of all rights regarding

the truth of the accusations. Colonel Delgado promised to return him a copy of the document, but up to the hour of his departure from Mexico the Nuncio has not received it, it was added.

Special dispatches from Huejutla

say that Bishop Manrique Zarate of Huejutla has been arrested because of a recent pastoral letter protesting against the enforcement of the religious sections of the Constitution dealing with foreign ministers of the Gospel.

Before departing from the capital Monsignor Caruana, who is a naturalized American citizen, issued a statement in which he denied the charges of the Mexican Government and said that he had notified James R. Sheppard, the United States Ambassador, of his predicament and the Ambassador had forwarded his side of the story to the Government at Washington.

The statement of the Nuncio said

that on May 12 Colonel Delgado, chief

of the confidential section of the De-

partment of Gobernacion, handed him a presidential decree ordering his expulsion "on the grounds that I have made false declarations regarding my birth, profession and religion, when I entered Mexico, and that I had functioned as a clergymen while in Mexico."

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the expulsion document on condition

that he be given a copy and with the reservation of all rights regarding

the truth of the accusations. Colonel Delgado promised to return him a copy of the document, but up to the hour of his departure from Mexico the Nuncio has not received it, it was added.

Special dispatches from Huejutla

say that Bishop Manrique Zarate of Huejutla has been arrested because of a recent pastoral letter protesting against the enforcement of the religious sections of the Constitution dealing with foreign ministers of the Gospel.

The project is still nameless, according to Mrs. W. C. Martin, Dallas, Tex., who has taken a leading part in the execution of this idea.

"One of our first considerations," she said, "will be plans for our chil-

ren so that they may get the most

out of a summer in the mountains, too.

Work on the buildings for the col-

ony will begin this summer, and the women will attend the summer school

conducted here by the School of

American Research.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S
CLUBS PLAN COLONY

Nine Southwestern States
United in Project

SANTA FE, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Incorporation papers have been taken out here by the presidents of the Federated Women's Clubs of Texas, Missouri, Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and New Mexico, for a summer colony near Santa Fe.

Incorporation papers include plans for summer homes for 3000 club women and their families, a large hotel, assembly buildings and playgrounds. Drawings by Kenneth Chapman show attractive buildings worked out in the Spanish style.

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American Research.



SWedes TO MEET IN FANEUIL HALL

Planning Dedication of a \$300,000 Building at Philadelphia Sesquicentennial

Swedish-Americans of Greater Boston, and there are about 12,000 of them, are planning to take part in the sesquicentennial at Philadelphia by assisting in the dedication of the Swedish-American Memorial Building, which is being erected there near the exposition grounds. They will also hold a mass meeting here Thursday evening of this week in Faneuil Hall at 8 o'clock, in celebration of American independence.

At the mass meeting Governor Fuller, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University and Dr. Julius Lincoln of Chicago, the two latter of Swedish descent, are expected to be the speakers. An entertainment will be furnished by the combined Swedish-American Men's Choruses of Boston and vicinity.

Program of Music

Orchestral music will be furnished by a Swedish orchestra from Brockton. Violin solos are to be given by Edith Roubound while Grant A. Stonebury, chairman of the Boston branch of the Swedish-American Sesquicentennial Association, is to preside.

John Morton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, being a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Congress of the Confederation, and John Hanson elected president of the Continental Congress in 1781, were both Swedish-Americans and the part they took in the founding of the American Republic will be the topic for the historical addresses, which will be delivered in Faneuil Hall.

The Swedish-American Memorial Building will be dedicated early in June, according to Mr. Stonebury. The Swedish Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, is coming to the United States and to Philadelphia to lay the corner stone for the building which is to cost \$300,000 and stand on a site formerly occupied by the first Swedish-American colony in Pennsylvania. The memorial structure will be built of stone two and one-half stories in height and contain 15 rooms.

Memorial Apartments

Many of these rooms are to be memorial apartments devoted to exhibition of the works of Swedish-Americans from the time of the Colonies to date. One of the rooms, said Mr. Stonebury, will be styled the Jenny Lind room. Here will be the very sheets of music from which she sang to American audiences.

Another room will be called the John Ericson room and in it will be found many charts and patterns from which he framed his famous monitors of Civil War days. Emanuel Swedenborg's works will be found in another room of the Philadelphia memorial which is to be a permanent tribute to the Republic donated by Swedish-American citizens.

Mr. Stonebury said that when the memorial is dedicated he expected that special trains would be run from Boston and that hundreds of the Swedish-Americans will go from here to be present at the exercises.

DORIC CHAPTER HAS CELEBRATION

Eastern Star Organization Is Fourth Oldest in State

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Doric Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, the fourth oldest chapter in the State, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary today. A reception will be given at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon to the grand officers, including Mrs. Lillian A. Millington of Amherst, Grand Matron; Raymond H. Cowing of Westfield, Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of Somerville, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Springfield, Grand Treasurer, and Mrs. Lillian B. Walker of Amherst, Grand Matron.

Mrs. Eunice N. Loomis, Worthy Matron, will give an address of welcome and a history of the chapter will be read by Mrs. Katherine N. Smith, Past Matron, this having been prepared by Mrs. Sarah A. Bartlett, Past Matron. Mrs. Louise G. Crafts of Northampton, Past Grand Matron, will be toastmaster at the banquet in the Congregational Church at 7 o'clock, given by the women of the church.

Doris Chapter, No. 7, was instituted May 17, 1876, with 34 charter members, one of whom, Mrs. Emily Bassett, still lives in this town. The chapter now numbers 233 members.

Adolph Chapter of Springfield instituted Doric Chapter and installed the officers in the old Ionic Hall. Mrs. Sarah A. Clegg was the first matron of Doric Chapter. The chapter now no longer exists in the State, which preceded this chapter in age, besides Adolph of Springfield, are Stella of Worcester and Golden of Westfield.

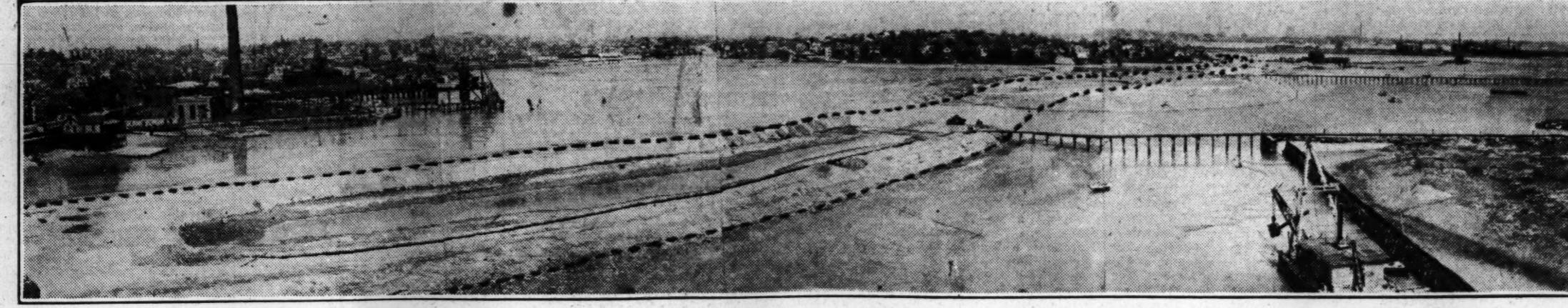
The present elective officers of Doric Chapter are: Worthy Matron, Mrs. Eunice N. Loomis; Worthy Matron, Mrs. Merritt Loomis, Jr.; Associate Matron, Mrs. Mamie Yull; Secretary, Mrs. Amy Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. Florence Honnor; Conductor, Mrs. Florence M. Parfitt; Associate Conductor, Mrs. M. T. Greensmith.

TABLET TO BE PLACED ON CONANT HOMESTEAD

SALEM, Mass., May 17—During the tercentenary celebration here next July a tablet will be unveiled on the Roger Conant homestead in Beverly in the presence of representatives of the family from nearly every State in the Union. It was Roger Conant who first settled in Salem in 1636, two years before the arrival of John Endecott bearing a Royal grant. Ten years later Conant moved to the Beverly house.

At a meeting of the Roger Conant Family Association in Boston these officers were elected: Dr. William M. Conant, Boston, president; Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Salem, vice-president; Joseph F. Conant, Brookline, treasurer; Ira M. Conant, Boston, secretary; Frederick O. Conant, Portland, historian.

Before Long Now the Road From South Station to South Shore Will Be Smooth Seaside Ride



Approaches Being Constructed for the Drawbridge Across Inner Dorchester Bay From Freeport Street to Savin Hill Which, When Completed, Will Eliminate the Cobblestones of Dorchester and Neponset Avenues

STILLMAN GIFT LINKS HARVARD

Purchase of Church Site Prevents the Erection of Twelve-Story Hotel

Adding another gift to the long series which has marked him as one of Harvard's principal benefactors, C. Chauncey Stillman, Harvard '93 of New York, has just presented to Harvard two valuable sites of land in the very center of the university's territory, it is announced by the university.

The two sites are those formerly occupied by St. Paul's Church, at the corner of Holyoke and Mt. Auburn Streets, and of the St. Paul's rectory, bordering on Holyoke Street and Holyoke Place. This property was purchased last spring from a group of Cambridge realtors by Moodna Farms, Inc., of which Mr. Stillman is president.

Following the razing of St. Paul's Church last spring, a corporation was formed to undertake the erection of a 12-story hotel on this site. As this building would have been placed in the very center of the district between the group of college buildings in the Harvard yard and the group along the Charles River, the project aroused considerable opposition.

Among those who felt this objection most strongly was Mr. Stillman, and under his direction the site of the church and the rectory was purchased by Moodna Farms. During the last year the land has been held by this corporation. But in February, it has just been learned, the two parcels were deeded over to the present and fellow St. Paul's.

No announcement has been made as to the use to which the newly-acquired land will be put. But as the drawings of the Harvard planning board for the future development of Harvard suggest the widening of Holyoke Street to form a link between Massachusetts Avenue and the Charles River Parkway, and the construction of new dormitories on the territory between Mount Auburn Street and the river, the land will probably be held until this development materializes.

Shortly before his purchase of the St. Paul's Church site, Mr. Stillman performed a similar service to the university when he acquired Beck Hall, a dormitory at the juncture of Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Street, which was threatened with destruction to make way for a moving picture house. This building was also purchased by Moodna Farms. In last spring Mr. Stillman also endowed a chair of poetry at the university, which is to be known as the Charles Eliot Norton professorship.

Schools' Chorus of 1600 to Sing at Symphony Hall

Will Give Second Annual Concert as Feature of Boston's Third Civic Music Festival—Orchestra of 70 Pupils Will Play

Sixteen hundred children will sing in the public school chorus at Symphony Hall tomorrow at 3:30 o'clock as part of Boston's Third Civic Music Festival. The chorus, conducted by John A. O'Shea, director of music in the public schools, will be accompanied by the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra of 70 players conducted by Joseph F. Wagner, assistant director of music.

Last year the chorus and orchestra appeared for the first time publicly in a large hall. The success of the concert gave impetus to all forms of music in the public schools.

A new musical feature was contributed by the women's ensemble choruses from eastern Massachusetts yesterday afternoon when for the first time they appeared in a program at Symphony Hall. The ensemble is only one of several musical combinations that have been brought into being by Boston's Civic Music Festival, each one in itself notably en-

riching the musical life of the city and leading to that mass participation which increases public appreciation.

Several of the choruses are very new, notably the Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs under George Sawyer Dunham, and that of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts under J. Edward Bouvier.

The MacDowell Club chorus under William Ellis Weston was a feature. The Agnew Glee Club of Worcester, under Mr. Bouvier and the North Shore Women's chorus under Mr. Arthur B. Keene, were the other participants. The latter is an ensemble made up of choruses from Beverly, Medford, Reading and Swampscott.

The various choruses gave individual selections and combined solo numbers were given by Miss Marjorie Moody, soprano, and Paul Franck, organist, who recently came to Boston from Paris.

MILITARY TRAINING POLICY CRITICIZED

Haverhill Pastor Says It Has No Place in Colleges

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Declaring that academic freedom is the very basis of a college as an institution and that compulsory military training as a part of the university curriculum destroyed it so that the college became no longer of truth, the Rev. Norman K. Fletcher, pastor of the First Universalist Church, in a sermon here yesterday, vigorously criticized the policy of establishing military training in educational life.

"Military training is entirely foreign to college life," said the speaker. "It is something brought in from the outside and fostered upon it. It assails the very basis of an college as an institution and that is academic freedom. Academic freedom is to the college or university what the bill of rights is to the Nation. Without academic freedom the college becomes no longer a free institution for the progress of truth, just as without the bill of rights our Nation would no longer become a free democracy working for the good of all."

"Military training makes not for development but for discipline. The college tries to develop the student and it disciplines him incidentally and as a last resort; on the other hand military training consists almost wholly of discipline. Development is the word expressive of the aims of education whether in secondary schools or colleges and universities. The university announced that the Carnegie corporation has voted an appropriation for art teaching collections, one of which will be sent to Wesleyan."

GOOD FELLOWS" OF A. P. DINE AND TALK SHOP

By the Associated Press

The Good Fellowship Club of the Associated Press telegraphers of New England met at the Boston Yacht Club yesterday, for dinner and a general discussion of service matters.

Among the speakers were E. P. Wolford, chief of operating personnel in the New York office; R. K. Smith, traffic district representative at Boston; Hugh F. C. Farrell, telephone editor of the Salem News, and C. Rogers of the Boston bureau, who took a trip through the western division installing automatic printer service.

John J. Keating was re-elected president and Maj. L. Dean of Pittsfield, Mass., chosen vice-president. Charles F. Whitney of the Boston bureau was elected secretary-treasurer.

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Miss Doris E. V. Foster of Saugus, officer manager at the Boston headquarters of the Camp Fire Girls, is to represent the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston at the national conference of executives, guardians and council, in Stockton, Calif., May 29 to June 6. Miss Foster, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Miller of Gorham, Me., whose report of group activities won the

BOSTON GIRL IS GOING TO CAMP FIRE COUNCIL

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BOSTON GAME AGAIN POSTPONED

The game between the Boston and St. Louis Americans scheduled to be played at Fenway Park today, was postponed. The game was to be played at 2 p.m. The Boston team was to be represented by the Browns, and the St. Louis team by the Cardinals. This is the second contest that has been put off since the Browns came to Boston. The game will be rescheduled at a later date to at least to see whether or not St. Louis can extricate itself from last night's defeat at the hands of the Red Sox.

COLLEGE WEEK AT THE POPS

Colleges and schools will be particularly represented every night but Saturday at the Symphony Hall "Pop" concerts this week, but all nights will be open also to the public. Radcliffe will be prominent tonight, the Boston Conservatory tomorrow night, Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan will be on the program Saturday night.

CAMP BUSES PERMIT ASKED

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, through its subsidiary, the New England Transportation Company, today, petitioned the State Department of Public Utilities for two certificates of public convenience and necessity to operate motorbuses between Middletown and Barnstable and Barnstable and Falmouth. Hearings on the petition will be held Thursday, May 20.

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CHICAGO GREETS BOSTON SPECIAL

Boston & Maine's New Train
"The Minute Man" Has
Triumphant Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17—Another step in advertising New England's industrial and commercial advantages was signalized by the arrival here of "The Minute Man," fast new Boston & Maine train, on its initial trip from Boston.

Carrying a group of prominent New England business men, representatives of Governors and Mayors, railroad officials and newspapermen, prepared to sell New England to the middle west, the train reached LaSalle Street station at 4 p. m. yesterday as a part of the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, just 26 hours from Boston.

A day was devoted to advertising New England's industries, scenic attractions and business possibilities, commencing with a call on William E. Dever, Mayor, followed by a luncheon tendered by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at the Chicago Hotel.

Traveling through the beautiful DeKalb Valley after passing Fitchburg, the route of "The Minute Man" is by way of Greenfield, North Adams, Hoosac Tunnel, Williamstown, Troy and Albany, where the train passes on to the New York Central.

Notables Take Trip

Between Boston and Troy, the 130-mile run is made in two hours, the fastest time by about 10 minutes between Boston and the Hudson River. The train consisted of club car, two sleeping cars and dining cars to Troy and coaches, eight cars in all.

Along the route, crowds greeted the train at stations which benefit by the fast western service, the first that the B. & M. has operated since early in the war. At North Adams the 110-piece Boys' and Girls' High School Band was waiting on the platform.

Among those making the trip are the following: Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State of Massachusetts; Hobart Pillsbury, Secretary of State of New Hampshire; Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey of Maine; Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council; Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; Philip R. Shorey, director of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, representing Ralph O. Brewster, Governor; D. D. Tuttle, executive secretary, State of New Hampshire Publicity Bureau.

With them were the following officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad: Gerrit Fort, vice-president; W. O. Wright, general passenger agent; T. F. Joyce, publicity manager; C. F. Palmer, New England passenger agent; George F. Kane, traveling passenger agent, at Chicago.

Welcomed at Luncheon

At the luncheon welcoming addresses were made followed by responses from New England visitors, including Mr. Fort and Mrs. Pillsbury. "The Minute Man" is described by Mr. Fort as "an expression of New England alertness and indicative of the present-day activities by the New England council and New England generally to further New England's development and prosperity."

It is thought that "The Minute Man" and its picturesque route will serve as an attractive gateway to the summer and winter resorts with which New England so richly abounds and to many of its industrial centers.

Known as the "Hoosac Tunnel Route" before the exigencies of wartime limited operations to local service, the "Line of the Minute Man" is revived for through service to the West as an expression of New England's desire to establish new contacts with that great section. The co-operation of the New York Central Lines in permitting "The Minute Man" to be operated in association with its crack "Lake Shore Limited" made the service possible.

CHICAGO LIGHTHOUSE PLANNING EXTENSION

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17—A permanent building to replace the present portable rooms where the Chicago Lighthouse gives occupational training to blind people of this city is planned to extend the estimated 2,000 men and women who need the Friends of the Institution, have subscribed \$40,000 of a total \$50,000 needed for this purpose. The site is owned by the association.

Last year, 95 men and women trained in lighthouse classes earned \$105,565 in occupations found for them by the placement department,

RUSSELL, ETHEREDGE & PRITCHARD
Incorporated
DRY GOODS

We carry a complete line of Kleinert's Rubber Goods.

315 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Kaltex and Old Hickory Furniture

WILLIS-SMITH-CRALL CO.
Incorporated
NORFOLK, VA.

THE Malvern Shop
SPORTS HOSE
For Men and Women
Golf, Tennis, Hiking

Prices \$1.00 to \$6.50
145 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

said Miss Edith L. Swift, executive director. The average earning capacity of a graduate from a finger training class here is \$1,000, she noted. "They are happy, self-supporting, self-respecting members of the community," Miss Swift continued. "We want to increase their numbers."

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. May 17—Delegates to the sixth semi-annual convention of the New England Association of Printing House Craftsmen's Clubs made a tour of inspection of paper mills in this district today. At the banquet yesterday afternoon, M. S. Sherman, editor of the Springfield Union, spoke on "Ben Franklin, a Master Craftsman"; James H. Mulcahy, counseler for the Connecticut Valley Club, spoke on the association's motto, "Share Your Knowledge," and John J. White, former Mayor of Holyoke and New England district representative of the clubs, spoke on "Why I Became a Craftsman and Why I Remain One."

Charles A. H. Lawton of Worcester has been elected president of the association, succeeding Charles B. Potter of this city.

CHILDREN NAME ROGER WILLIAMS PARK BEARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. May 17 (Special)—Jeremiah Triggs, superintendent of parks, who is happiest when he can make grass grow where tin cans and old bedsprings grew before, has extended his thanks to the sons of children of Greater Providence for naming the bears at Roger Williams Park. Mr. Triggs was overwhelmed with the task of selecting suitable names. Such names as "Mutt" and "Jeff" were rejected early, and after a week's inpouring of mail from school children the four cubs have been officially named "Roger," "Betsey," "Rhody," and "Trixie," which were considered most popular and most appropriate of the names submitted by the young.

Incidentally, the coming of the bears has increased attendance at the park beyond all previous estimates.

COAL INDUSTRY INTERVENTION OPPOSED BY HERBERT HOOVER

Disfavors Federal Interference Except in Emergency Outlines Program for Government Supervision Should House Committee Desire Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 15—Government intervention in the coal industry in any form, either by compulsory regulation, subsidy or ownership, except in emergencies, and then only as a temporary expedient, was opposed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which brought to a close its public deliberations on the issue of such legislation.

The Commerce Secretary although outlining a program of governmental supervision emphasized that he did not only to make his ideas of such direction should the committee determine to enact legislation.

He completed his suggestions with a strong plea that should legislation be deemed necessary that action thereon be withheld until next session of Congress, to allow the industry a trial period in which it might deal with its problems as it is attempting to do.

Mr. Hoover's suggestions for legislation followed closely the provisions contained in the Copeland bill, that has been reported to the Senate with a recommendation for enactment by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. His plan differs from the Copeland measure in the degree of permanence of governmental interference. The Copland Act would erect governmental agencies of indefinite existence while a statute evolved from the Hoover recommendations would establish temporary or emergency activities.

Mr. Hoover's Plan
The three features of Mr. Hoover's plan were:

Establishment of a fact-finding service within the industry itself, its conclusions to be checked by governmental supervision.

Establishment of an emergency mediation board.

In case of cessation of mining, au-

thorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain and distribute coal.

The Copeland Bill would establish a permanent fact-finding commission, appointed by the President, give the President authority to appoint a mediation board, and in the event of a strike or lockout empower the Executive to appoint a coal adminis-

trator of the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain and distribute coal.

Mr. Hoover explained that the reason he did not favor granting the President power of mediation and arbitration in an emergency was that in the event of a strike in union mines the production from non-union mines would be sufficient to supply all the essential service needs of the country.

Government ownership was tersely rejected by Mr. Hoover.

"I dismiss Government ownership and operation," he declared, "as calamity to workers, consumers, and Government. What we must hope for is a greater vision of leadership in the industry to the correction of its own difficulties."

"Too Many Mines"
A summary of the fundamental ill of the bituminous coal industry will show that they center around two main causes—too many mines and the seasonal character of the industry.

"There are about 9000 different mines in about 90 different districts, probably 5000 operators, having a total production capacity of 900,000,000 annual tons, against a maximum requirement of a rate of 600,000,000 tons annually. There are about 620,000 men employed in the industry, which is about 200,000 more than would be necessary if the required portion of the mines were employed to their utmost capacity."

Mr. Reddy, export manager of the Lowell & Covel Company, is to be the session leader for the second day's morning program on the general topic of "How to Export the Order." Speakers are to be: W. M. McElroy, combination export manager, Cambridge, on "Office Documentation"; A. J. Kelley, Boston manager of D. C. Andrews & Co., on "Freight Forwarding"; and C. J. Mooney, export manager of the Firestone-Apsley Rubber Company of Hudson, Mass., on "Packing Considerations."

In the afternoon of the second day, the general topic is to be, "How to Secure Payment," with the following speakers: R. B. Currier, credit manager of the Waltham Manufacturing Company, on "Credit Investigation"; H. C. McDuffie, assistant manager in the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston, on "Drafts and Collections"; and Guy H. Nason, export manager of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on "Service and Follow-Up."

WELLESLEY NAMES DELEGATE
WELLESLEY, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Prof. Edward E. Curtis of the department of history has been appointed official delegate of Wellesley College to attend the centenary celebration of the first Pan-American Congress, to be held in Panama, from June 18 to 25. All the prominent educational institutions and learned societies, as well as the governments of North and South America, have been asked to send representatives.

Power of Public

"I believe it desirable that a mediation board should not be permanent, but of emergency order, as it is best to bring new minds and new men on the scene in such emergencies."

"The various forces in motion are making for greater stability in the industry," concluded Mr. Hoover. "Regulation of prices, profits, the right to produce, or wages, would not secure cheaper coal nor would it solve the major questions of labor relations—it would result in a score of worse ills."

The college world, as a whole, is squarely behind prohibition, stated Dr. William A. Maddox, president of Rockford College. "There is no doubt that conditions are cleaner because of prohibition," he said.

A similar report was given by T. F. Holgate, dean of Northwestern University.

College Conditions Better

"It is my firm conviction that moral conditions in colleges are better than at any time of my experience," he said. "If it were not for prohibition, I believe conditions would have been far worse. There is a sameness in youth's approach to life today which we did not have 20 years ago."

Organizations represented at the conference included the leading women of the city and State, and federal officials charged with law enforcement. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, counselor of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, presided as chairman of the committee of Chicago Woman's Club which called the conference.

Individual responsibility for enforcement of the law, "each of us taking care of our own duty in our own group," was Mrs. McCulloch's summary of the message of the conference.

Mrs. L. B. Kenyon of Bradford,

hition. This number he estimated as that of all athletic directors on playgrounds in schools, clubs, athletic associations, churches—wherever athletics are directed in the United States.

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College Conditions Better

"It is my firm conviction that moral conditions in colleges are better than at any time of my experience," he said. "If it were not for prohibition, I believe conditions would have been far worse. There is a sameness in youth's approach to life today which we did not have 20 years ago."

Organizations represented at the conference included the leading women of the city and State, and federal officials charged with law enforcement. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, counselor of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, presided as chairman of the committee of Chicago Woman's Club which called the conference.

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walking to the meeting, counted by sight nearly 40 specimens of birds in the sanctuary and heard many more. Mrs. Samuel Brown of Edgewood contributed a revolving feeding station to the comfort of wild life there.

FOREIGN TRADE SPEAKERS NAMED

Program Announced for New England Conference

Export fundamentals comprise an important phase of the New England Foreign Trade Conference, to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, May 26 and 27, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Export Club, it was announced today. The New England Export Club has jurisdiction over this branch of the convention.

The Copland Bill would establish a permanent fact-finding commission, appointed by the President, give the President authority to appoint a mediation board, and in the event of a strike or lockout empower the Executive to appoint a coal adminis-

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Prints of Historical Value Adorn New County Hall in Westminster

Where Chaises Lumbered Past Green Meadows Motors Roll Smoothly by London's Tall Buildings

London Special Correspondence

In ONE of those delightful speeches with which the Earl of Rosebery used to charm the ears of Londoners a couple of decades ago, he spoke of the welcome relief to the eye, and the coming of a new train of thought, that might arise from the sight of a commemorative tablet on the house where a famous man had once lived. The tablet, one might say, was an introduction to the man, and a key both to his life and to the period in which he lived.

If this be true of a mere engraving on the walls of a dumb building, how much truer it is of the prints with which the London County Council, with commendable respect for the past history of the great metropolis, are adorning the walls of the new county hall across the river at Westminster. Not for the edification of members alone, but for the enjoyment of all citizens who care to visit the hall on Saturdays and there take pride in their heritage.

A couple of prints illustrative of London 100 years ago have just been added to the collection. One of them shows Tyburn Turnpike and a view of Park Lane from the entrance to Oxford Street. The other shows the pillory at Charing Cross. Both of them are from original drawings by Rawlinson, who has depicted the life of his day with Hogarthian fidelity, but with less of the coarseness, shall we say, of the master realist. Both of them recall a condition of affairs that happily has passed entirely away.

Tyburn Turnpike

Take the Tyburn picture first. The evil associations connected with the public executions—a few years before removed to Newgate—were then beginning to pass away, and Tyburn was about to ape the fashionable airs and grace of Belgravia. A great and wealthy city was beginning to grow over the meadows behind the hedges of which the highwayman had lurked, and society could safely come and live a far along the western road without fear of being offended by the presence of an unruly mob whenever an unfortunate disciple of the High Tory had fallen foul of the law. A hundred years ago these things were happening, but some years were to pass before the humanitarian teachings of Romilly that justice to be effective must be tempered, with mercy had full effect.

Observe the chaise-and-four where the queenly motor-car rolls swiftly along; the humbler family cart which is now replaced by the Ford or the motor-omnibus; the foolish turnpike which hampered and hindered the free intercourse of men by means of travel. The house on the left still survives, but the wall opposite has long since fallen, and on its site is a broad open space centered by the magnificent Marble Arch which Nash left us as one of his finest legacies. The rough country road has given way to a handsome thoroughfare which is among the finest that London can boast.

No one, looking at the picture of Tyburn Turnpike, and comparing it with the same scene today, can help feeling grateful for the change which has come over the social life of London in the last 100 years. It is one of the many answers which may be given to the question: Are we better off than our forefathers? We have progressed since then, and if Oliver Goldsmith were now to advance the old theory that theft and throat-cutting should not be punished alike, there would be no Fanny Burney to say that though it sounded very clever it was dangerous and almost impious talk.

And Charing Cross

At Charing Cross, in the other picture, we are where, as Dr. Johnson remarked to Boswell, the full tide of human existence is to be seen. That is still the case, and the statue of King Charles, now bereft of his sword, still dominates the scene.

which are full of fate;

The stars or those sad eyes?

Which are more still and great?

Those brows; or the dark skies?

But Northumberland House, the home of the ducal Percies, has given place to huge hotels, and the lion on top, which was as familiar to Londoners, has now to be sought at Syon House, Isleworth, where no wag has dared to repeat the old boar, on a wager that he could collect a crowd on any absurd pretense, of persuading hundreds of his fellow-citizens that the lion was wagging his tail.

Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square, the "finest site in Europe," as Peel described it, has now replaced a slummy waste that formerly lay at the heels of the King. The lumbering chaise, here as at Tyburn, has yielded to the coming of the swift motor-car and motor-omnibus; and public opinion has so far advanced and improved, that it would not be possible to repeat the punishment of the pillory as seen in our picture.

In the days that were earlier—and

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the inventor of the Cock Lane Ghost, deserved what they got, if not their further sufferings at the hands of a volatile and unreasoning mob.

Defoe

But the mob was not always unreasonable and volatile. It looked with a kindly eye on the "unabashed Defoe," when he was sent there from the Old Bailey as the author of "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters." It formed a guard to protect him from insult; it covered the pillory with flowers; it purchased copies of his fine "Hymn to the Pillory," containing the lines:

Tell them the men that placed him here
Are scoundrels to the times.

Are at a loss to find a guilty.

And a criminal in his crimes.

The thoughts of scenes like this come back as we look on such pic-

TO REPRODUCE DICKENS DINNER

Fellowship, Meeting in Boston, Recalls Famous Writer's Visit

Business matters affecting the growth and development of the Dickens Fellowship and its increasing national membership were the only formal item upon the morning program. Some 80 delegates, from the United States and

of Dickens' old handbills bore association with celebrated performances of his plays and other events of the utmost interest to Dickens enthusiasts. A considerable interest was manifest also in two pieces of the Washington Elm on display, one belonging to Milton J. Stone, formerly president of the Boston branch of the Dickens group.

To Reproduce Famous Dinner

This evening the especial feature of the conference, a reproduction of the famous "Boz" banquet will take place at the Boston City Club. The head table will be arranged and decorated to reproduce the scene of the dinner given to Dickens in 1842 Boston. The exact address which to cause that dinner to remain among the historic dinners distinguished by a particularly glittering wit and humor will be delivered again by men dressed to represent those leading citizens of the Boston of that day who entertained the visiting author "Boz" as he was otherwise known.

Frederic C. Packard Jr., New York actor, will give his now famous character study of Dickens based on the portrait by Macilise painted when the novelist was 29. George W. Wilson, veteran actor of the Boston Museum Stock Company, will impersonate Dr. Bigelow; Herbert L. Carson, professional coach and actor, will impersonate Jonathan Chapman, who was Mayor of Boston in 1842; F. W. C. Hersey, of the English department at Harvard, will represent Washington Allson; H. Grattan Donnelly, playwright, will appear as T. Cooley Grattan, British Consul in Boston, in 1842.

One of the speeches delivered at the "Boz" dinner will be that of Richard Henry Dana Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast." The original address will be read by Richard Henry Dana, son of the author. Vernon A. Field will appear as J. Thomas Stevenson, who represented the Boston merchants.

Guests and Delegates

Among other guests at the dinner will be Sir John Adams of the University of London, Secretary of State and Mrs. Frederic W. Cook and Mayor Nichols.

Delegates who have registered for the conference include Alfred T. Price of the Montreal Daily Star and formerly of the London Times, Dr. W. T. Allison of Winnipeg, president of the Canadian Authors' Club and founder and past president of the Winnipeg branch, and H. R. C. Robinson, an editor of the Scientific American.

The officers of the Boston branch who have charge of the conference are Edward F. Paine of Belmont, president; Charles J. Ridgway, Samuel Davis, and Miss Bertha Pearce, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, secretary; Miss Grace S. Leavitt, treasurer; and Miss Anna L. Foster, Mrs. Louise J. Gilbert, Frank W. C. Hersey, Harry M. Hight, George H. Ross, Miss Carrie E. Sherrill, and Miss Florence C. Smith, members of the council.

Tomorrow will be devoted to sightseeing, with walks about Beacon Hill, luncheon at Longfellow's Wayside Inn and a visit to Concord and the homes of some of the Concord poets and authors.

Yesterday was a day of sightseeing and visiting literary shrines in and near Boston for the delegates. At Craigie House Miss Alice M. Longfellow and her sister, Mrs. Joseph G. Thorp, daughters of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and H. W. Longfellow Dana, entertained the party. Mr. Dana, who is a writer, read extracts of letters which passed between Dickens and men famous in the chronicle of Dickensiana.

Longfellow-Dickens Conference

Mr. Dana read also parts of correspondence passing between Longfellow and Dickens which were of especial interest, since they were read in the room where some of them had been written and others read. The study of the poet, with the lofty desk and the serried ranks of books which were the dear companions of his literary experience, provided eloquent background for such a scene. Reference occurred in one of Longfellow's letters to the celebrated and flamboyant signature which was Dickens', and letters from Dickens emphasized his astonishment at the variation he found between many of the customs encountered here and those to which he was accustomed as an Englishman.

Leaving Craigie House a visit was made to Widener Library to view a special exhibit of manuscripts and

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Art News and Comment

The Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

THE one hundred and fifty-eighth exhibition of the Royal Academy, which is being privately viewed today at Burlington House, consists of 1445 works, of which 628 are oil paintings. This total shows a considerable reduction in the number of pictures, chiefly due to the new hanging of the large third gallery, where the paintings shown are limited to a single row, but though the ample spacing thus secured is acceptable to the accepted, it has increased the number of the rejected, many of whom argue with justice that the large pictures thus favored are not good enough to deserve the pampering they have received.

To speak the truth, the largest pictures this year are by no means the best, and there is a lack of great works of outstanding distinction so that at the first look around the visitor may experience a certain feeling of disappointment; but on the other hand the general standard of professional craftsmanship is remarkably high, so that it becomes more difficult for works to stand out. So far as the technique of painting is concerned, the academy of today shows a great advance on the academies of 20 years ago, but while admitting the general increase of skill one has to lament that this skill is not used to better purpose. In pictures of a real inspirational character, lofty in thought and ennobling in sentiment, the academy is sadly lacking, and their absence is not atoned for by a multitude of able portraits, which often minister to human vanity, and by pleasant landscapes which testify to the wide range of the modern painter's travels.

♦ ♦ ♦

Subject pictures are fewer than ever this year, and almost the only one which possesses a high philosophical concept in addition to its decorative charm, is a small painting in the so-called "Gen Room," by F. Cayley Robinson, A. R. A., entitled "The Long Journey." It shows us the interior of a highway carriage in one corner of which sits an elderly man with a child on his knee. Opposite him is a young girl, and through the window we get a charming glimpse of a winter landscape. The scene is beautifully presented, delicate in color, firm yet sensitive in drawing, and rhythmically decorative in its design; but when we consider the thoughtful faces of the man looking through the window, and the young girl musing in the other corner, we perceive that this picture has more than formal beauty; it bids us ponder.

♦ ♦ ♦

in handling a crowd, which he has deposited as his diploma work on his election as an academician.

Another diploma work is a tenderly handled atmospheric portrait of a woman, "Alice," by Walter W. Russell, R. A., who now shares the honors in portraiture pretty equally with Sir William Orpen, whose contributions include his delicately painted "Miss Gladys Cooper" and a strong portrait of "Walter Judd Esq." The most striking work by Orpen, however, is his painting of the tigers at Avignon, "Closing Time," a brilliant piece of work in which the striped beasts are decoratively contrasted with a bunch of gay balloons held by a vendor outside the cage.

The most ambitious portrait group is Charles Sims's large painting of John, Watteau's three daughters, "Mary, Marjorie, and Sheila," decoratively posed against a white satin backdrop. The simplicity of the accessories gives additional value to the three figures, and it is a distinct achievement that notwithstanding its dimensions the work is full of delicacy and grace. Another painting by Mr. Sims, entitled "The Studio of a Painter of Fêtes Galantes" appears to be a semi-decorative, semi-satiric exposure of the artificial artifices of the would-be Watteau. It is a good joke, gay in color, but it is a joke on too big a scale perhaps to be widely welcomed. The dainty romanticism of Mr. Sims's art is seen to better advantage in his charming body-color portrait of "Lady Patricia Ramsay and Her Son," which is one of the gems of the water-color room.

Richard Jack's full-length portrait of "H. M. the King" in the mantle of the Garter, is a competent, straightforward piece of work which satisfies as a likeness and has a certain dignity. Maurice Greiffenhagen shows a number of good male portraits which combine decorative arrangement with strong characterization, and Gerald Kelly, Spencer Watson and Philip Connard all maintain their reputations. Neither Augustus John, Frank Brangwyn, nor Charles Shannon exhibits this year, and Ambrose McEvoy's portraits are too sketchy to do full justice to his powers. Among the portraits by women, painterly, the most probably are Mrs. Swynnerton's exquisite child portrait, "A Breath of Spring"; Mrs. Laura Knight's strong and clean-cut profile, "Ethel Bartlett," and Mrs. Flora Lion's vivacious, "Peg's Toilet," in which a reflection in a mirror gives another aspect of the attractive sitter. Arthur T. Nowell's painting of "The President and Directors of the Singer Manufacturing Company, New York," is proof of the wisdom of painting such a portrait group as a cabinet picture. On this scale it is intimate, convincing and delightful, whereas enlarged to life-size or near it the picture is feverish and overdone.

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In this little picture we touch the academy's high-water mark in poetic idealism. Its zenith in the sober gravity of its treatment is reached in Mrs. Dod Procter's "The Back Bedroom." There is little here superficially attractive in the subject. A rather plain woman sits in a dark, dingy, common chair in a humbly furnished room, but the presentation of this young girl and her surroundings is so serious and solid that a sympathetic spectator cannot fail to be thrilled by this monumental rendering of life. Beside the depth of space which extends from the chair in the foreground to the far corner of the room, other pictures appear shallow; beside the firm substantiality of this head and those arms, other figures look flimsy and artificial. It is not a question here of mere virtuosity in the rendering of vision; the whole painting is quiet and reticent. The grave color is in harmony with the gravity of the handling, and the supreme merit of the painting lies in the controlled intensity with which the artist here puts before us in ordered design a fragment of contemporary life.

Another small painting, more attractive in subject and beautifully painted, is Harold Knight's "Girl and the Snow." It is a reminder of Vermeer's color scheme, by the way, in which the golden hair of the girl is contrasted with the deep blue curtain behind her, and there is much of the tenderness of the Dutchman's illumination. The subdued light falling on the girl's head and shoulders and the great book before her eyes. In this painting again there may be found both solidity and a quiet intensity, and its convincing naturalism is not lessened by the sweetness which it gains from the fine quality of the paint. There are many more showy pictures in the academy, but none better than these three paintings.

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The most conspicuous painter of "actualities" this year is the skillful horse-painter A. J. Munnings R. A., but even the most loyal subject might be excused for finding a little weariness in his reiterated renderings of the equine pageantry of the Royal Visit to Ascot. In one room he shows us "Their Majesties' Return from Ascot," in another "The Royal Carriage Waiting for Their Majesties at Duke's Lane, Windsor Park," in a third "The Ascot Procession Crossing Windsor Park"; and this last—the smallest painting—is the best, for it is a fine, free, breezy sketch of the whole scene without the ceremonial stiffness of the larger pictures. But we are apt to feel that we can have too much of Ascot and the famous grass, and many visitors will prefer the smaller and quieter "Kilkenny Horse Fair," a picture showing alike the artist's skill in animal-painting and

ture would hardly fail to be uninteresting.

One of the most distinguished of the large landscapes is a snow scene, "Tranquillity," in which the cold of winter is expressed with conviction and dignity by S. J. Lamorna Birch, a recently elected associate. Sir D. Y. Cameron's "Autumn Snows, Montreux," though full of delicate color and sensitive drawing, is too map-like to satisfy as a decorative arrangement, and the fine quality and dignity of his art are much better represented by his architectural subject, "The Marble Arches, Coliseum, Rome." George Clausen contented himself with sending very small pictures this year, but he managed to strike a new note in his radiant little interior, "The Blacksmith." Sir John Lavery, in addition to three portraits, shows two additional painted interiors, "The Library, 58 East Sixty-eighth Street," and "The Gothic Room (Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Rice)." Of the remaining exteriors the most impressive are Oliver Hall's landscapes and Algernon Newton's street scenes.

The outstanding work in sculpture is the Scottish Associate William McMillan's "Garden Decoration in Portland Stone," but to this section the most impressive are Oliver Hall's landscapes and Algernon Newton's street scenes.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Castles in the Air

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL
One day when Oliver and Betty were resting under the old willow tree in their garden, a woodpecker told them of a little golden dell in the trunk of the tree. They took their umbrella, the little door, they saw before them a flight of opal stairs, and running down these, they found themselves in a wonderful land of color and music. Betty is telling the story.

HERE through the archway I saw a little open mossy dell, in a forest of old trees, and in the middle of the dell was a pool, and on the pool was a lovely big water lily! It was so big, so wide and all with lovely, graceful petals just seemed to be resting on the water. It was exactly like the lily which is in Kew Gardens and which is called the Victoria Regia and which is supposed to bloom only once in ever so many years, and then at midnight. Daddy had taken us to Kew Gardens one holiday and showed us the lily in one of the greenhouses there.

We could still hear the children singing in the distance, and suddenly we saw a funny squat little figure looking at us.

He was sitting on the grass, blinking his eyes.

"Who are you?" we both asked him breathlessly.

"I'm a Rest," he replied. "You are now in the Land of Music. Here you will meet the Rests and Octaves and Flats and Sharps. In this country you are obliged to strike the right chords, and if you don't strike the right chords, you will lose the key, and that means that you will lose the harmony of things."

"Bud," said Oliver, who always liked singing. "I have the key in my pocket—if you mean the little gold key of the door of the tree—and I am quite sure that Rests and Octaves and Sharps and Flats are not real people!"

"My time is up," interrupted the Rest quite gruffly. "I must go." And before you could say Jack Robinson he was gone.

"How very stupid!" said Oliver, as he peered about among the fir trees surrounding the dell. Oliver was quite cross. In fact he got crosser and crosser, and the crosser he became, the less beautiful the hidden music seemed to be, until at last there was the sound of a jarring false chord, and in the distance we heard somebody singing.

But was it singing? It was so unpleasant—like a lot of tin kettles tied behind a cart and rattling against each other over a pebbly seashore! And these were the words we heard:

False chord! Discord!
It's all the same to me.
"Flat" chord! I quickly say.
False chord! False chord!
In your melody.
Ho! Ho! Ho! Ho! Ho!

I've come to stay.

And then quite suddenly through the trees a very old person came walking towards us! Oliver and I stared after her. She had on a high collar like a man's, and she had very squat shoulders, and on her feet she wore big carpet slippers, size tens, something like those Daddy wears in his dressing room. Who could she be, and where did she come from? She looked so extremely odd that we didn't make any remark. We



"In the Middle of the Dell Was a Pool, and on the Pool Was a Lovely Big Water Lily!"

would say, he was mumbling to himself and hobbling off into the wood.

"He is a very rude man," said Oliver, "and I think that everything is getting stupid again." "Oh, Oliver," I said, "you can't call this stupid. Listen, listen, what they tell in the forest, in the dell! Whoo-hoo, little breeze, Rustle, rustle, rustle! Wafted here and wafted there. Melody in the air. Blown into the everywhere.

And then, before I had half finished

stammering, quite suddenly we saw a lovely, laughing boy coming up out of the dell of the water lily.

"Oh, Oliver," I said, "how could you be so cross?" You'd sent the waterlily! You wouldn't have

me believe that the water lily is dead, too, would you? Bless the boy! He

doesn't seem to be able to realize that everything is alive!"

Oliver had offended the woodcutter badly, I could see that, because when I looked at him to see what else he

want me, let me advise you to be more careful whom you call another time. I never stay where I am not welcome," and, shrugging her shoulders, she took one giant stride, and the next minute was lost to view among the fir trees.

"Oliver," I whispered, "when she was quite out of sight, 'don't you see that it is our own fault these people come to us? Let us think about some nice things. Let us strike some right chords."

But Oliver was in a bad humor, and he just wouldn't be nice.

"Oh, dear," I said, "feeling quite blue, what shall we do?"

"I don't know," replied Oliver. "I feel blue too."

Gradually and gradually, as we got sadder and sadder, everything got bluer and bluer, until the blue blotted out the dell and the pool, and the fir trees, and we must have gone to sleep, for when we woke we found we were lying in a blue cave with blue walls towering up all around us.

(To Be Continued)

A Traveling Toad

A True Story

HEN Grandpa and Grandma Watkins came to California to live they wanted a strawberry bed, so that when

Grandpa Watkins said he would like to have strawberry shortcake for supper, Grandma could just go out and pick the berries right off their own vines. So the first thing they did was to plant a number of strawberry plants.

She looked so funny that Oliver and I had to try hard not to laugh, but try as I would, my mouth would smile, so I held both my cheeks between my fingers and squeezed them hard, and hoped she wouldn't notice.

"Well?" said the old woman.

"Well?" we replied. We thought it best to say what she did, because we didn't quite know what else to say.

"You called me and here I am," she added.

"We didn't call you," I explained as quickly as possible.

"Well, that's good!" said the funny old woman. "Didn't Oliver grumble? And here I am. I could not have come any quicker. I am Mrs. Plain Jane Grumble and I always come when I am called."

"But we didn't call you," I repeated.

"Oh, yes you did. Oliver grumbled and so did you, and when a child

grumble I come at once."

Grandpa did not want Mr. Toad to spoil his shortcake that way, so he caught him and put him in a deep pail and carried him to a nice reservoir belonging to a neighbor a block away.

For several days they had a lot of ripe berries, and then one morning Grandpa said that another toad must be in the garden because something was eating the berries as before. Again they hunted all around and found another big toad, and, although it did not seem possible that it could be the same one, still it looked the same to them, so to be sure, they tied a string around one of Mr. Toad's legs and put him in the deep pail once more and carried him to another reservoir more than a quarter of a mile away.

Just as before, nothing bothered the berries for a long time, and then one day Grandma Watkins said, "Well, Mr. Toad is back again, for my berries are being eaten." And when they looked, there he was, with the string around his leg, right in the midst of the strawberry bed!

A woman in another part of the town heard about the adventures of this toad and asked Grandpa Watkins to put him in her garden to catch the bugs, for she had no strawberries for him to eat, so this time his journey in the pail was much farther, and he was taken across a railroad track and several busy streets and turned loose in a place where it would seem a toad could be perfectly happy and want to live always.

For several weeks all went well in the Watkins garden, and then again Grandpa announced that their toad had arrived home once more and there he was with the string around his leg. They almost felt that he belonged to them, but they could not have him eating up the precious berries, so once again he went into the deep pail and this time was carried in another direction, fully a mile and a half, to a nice cool swamp. And this is the end of the story for Grandpa and Grandma Watkins moved away from that place before he had time to make the return trip.

For illustrations see "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" (who had so many children she didn't know what to do), and the children were so delighted with this picture, and showed so much interest in it that I asked them if they would each like to make a picture like it. They said they would, and this is the way we made them.

The foundation paper was

The Wild Flower-Garden

IT WAS spring-planting time. Everyone was busy as a bee and happy as a lark. One had seen a robin, another had seen a bluebird and on a fence post by the garden a meadowlark was singing. To Beth and Bert it seemed the most beautiful music in the world, for they were tired of winter.

After supper Mother put the big boys to work spading the flower beds.

"Let's ask Mother if we can have a piece of ground for flowers," Bert said, and away they ran.

Mother readily assented and went out to mark off a piece on the south side of the house in front of a bed of flowers.

In the evening they were all looking at a seed catalogue, for they lived on a farm and had great need of seeds.

"What are you going to have in your flower bed?" asked Mother.

"Some cosmos and pansies and sweet peas and—" Bert began, "and marigolds and bachelor buttons and daisies and zinnias and—"

"You can't put everything in one little piece of ground," laughed one of the big boys.

"You can almost," replied Mother, "if you know how."

So when she came back from town the next day she gave them a packet of seeds labeled "Wild Flower Garden."

With her help they planted the seeds in the soft, moist soil. They watched the bed anxiously for the tiny plants. At last the warm sun brought forth a myriad of two-leaved plants.

Mother came to see them. "Here is a poppy," she said, "and there a marigold. That looks like a sweet pea, here's a cosmos and look, that is a snapdragon!" Of all the flowers in the garden Bert's favorites were snapdragons.

How they worked to make the plants grow! Every morning they watered the flower bed and kept the soil loose about the roots. And how the flowers grew! The warm sun, the water and cultivation gave them all the opportunity they needed to become beautiful flowers.

The children were watching the large plants for the first buds to appear and forgot a tiny light green plant almost overshadowed by a poppy.

But one day when Beth was loosening the soil around the poppy she gave a little cry of surprise. There were a spray of white, star-shaped flowers.

"Oh, Bert, come quick!" and she pointed to them. "I'm going to get Mother."

She ran into the house by the back door. "Come quick, Mother, it's a flower come out," she cried, too excited to express herself clearly, but Mother knew what she meant.

"It's a baby's breath," Mother said.

"The flowers last a long time."

In due time the flowers all came into blossom. There were great double poppies, scarlet, white and deep red, single poppies, some of them fringed. There was a deep red snapdragon, and one that was yellow and rose. Besides those there was a calceolus, a black-eyed susan, several plants of love-in-a-mist, two daisies, a marigold and a sweet pea.

There was always a bouquet of flowers for the center table, a dainty little mixture from Beth and Bert's wild flower garden.

manila drawing paper. We next tore a strip of blue paper, 12 inches wide and as deep as desired, for the sky, and a strip of green paper, 12 inches wide, and deep enough to reach from the bottom of the foundation paper and cover the edge of the sky-paper.

The background was complete, we then cut the shoe out of black construction paper. It can first be traced, if it is too difficult to cut out free-hand. (Our shoe was about 11 inches long and 7 inches high at the back, and was drawn side-view).

We placed it about two inches above the bottom of the picture. The children preferred yellow shoe laces which they drew with crayola, adding small windows with green shutters and a doorway. If they placed the door up high, stairs were necessary.

That was enough for one day.

The next day we were busy with the "Old Woman" and all her children, and with geese, frogs, chickens, dogs or birds—anything in fact, that went with outdoors and the woods, for we were to have some trees in the background.

Our "Old Woman" was traced from the original picture, but any motherly looking woman could be cut from a magazine, and then the children looked through all the magazines they could find, and cut out the children they liked best, coloring them to suit their individual tastes. These were all placed on the picture as each child saw fit, which gave a pleasing variety to our pictures.

As some of the younger children soon tired of hunting for their own children in the magazines, I tore a paper man out myself, placed them in a paper bag together with pictures of various appropriate animals, pets, etc., and as a child needed another picture, we shook up the bag and played "Grab Bag," the child thus "grabbing" using the picture he drew out.

Some lovely, neat, and original pictures were the result. And we made up this verse to place at the bottom of the picture:

A kind old woman lived in a shoe. She had so many children she knew just what to do: Good food, lots of sleep, and always clean.

No finer children were ever seen.

E. S.

Sleepy Head

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here it is, six o'clock,

And I'm still in bed,

And there's the sun peeping at me.

From behind the hill,

While all the birds are telling me,

I'm sleeping in a twinkling tree

Outside my window-sill.

Do they sing this way each dawn?

What a joy I miss!

Does the poplar twinkle like

A Christmas-tree alight?

I must get up earlier,

Surely, after this,

There's such a world of magic stirring

At the end of night.

Do you know what I think happened?

When I slept and couldn't see?

Up came the sun, and beckoned from

the hill,

And down came all the stars and lit upon my tree.

Grace Clementine Howes.

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ONE FAMILY
Little Folk / MaryLands

Helga of Iceland

"I wish Arni could see them," said Helga.

Often when there was no work to be done she and Olga would run down to the headland rock overlooking the ocean. The sea, whether with its swinging curtain of fog, or its gray-green waves restless and tossing, was a sight of which Helga never tired.

Now they were sitting on their favorite rock and Helga would see the sun at midnight for the first time. In the southern part of Iceland where Helga lived the days were long, but the sun went below the horizon a few hours every night. But not so here. For one week in midsummer one might see the sun throughout the whole of the day and night, provided the mountains did not cut it out.

One day when they were out among the cliffs where thousands of elder ducks were nesting, they watched a fishing schooner come into sight and then disappear again over the dim horizon.

"May good befall the old men," said good old Helga.

Reputed Olga. "That is what my mother says when she watches a fishing boat go

EDUCATIONAL

Ten Thousand Feet Above Loop Level

An experienced newspaper man, Henry Justin Smith, managing editor of the "Chicago Daily News," leaves his office, leaves the Loop, the turbulent district at the focal point of a big city, where all the ordinary affairs of humanity are congested, and for 18 months is assistant to the president of the University of Chicago, as head of the Public Relations Office. The following series of four articles is based upon certain outstanding impressions brought back by Mr. Smith from this college atmosphere. Returned to his position on the News, he relates, in interesting style, his surprise in having found none of the caricatured types among the professors.

By HENRY JUSTIN SMITH

ON A certain gray evening, when the clouds hung low, and the lights in the great laboratories burned merrily, a good gray sociologist and I walked across the quadrangle, and as we parted he inquired, "Well, how are you standing the higher altitudes?"

The figure of speech took hold of an imagination which is, I suppose, much too susceptible to metaphor. And I have often thought of university life in the fanciful terms of an adventure in a peculiar ether, not literally 10,000 feet above "loop level," perhaps nearer than that and perhaps farther away, sometimes stimulating and sometimes exhausting, but at all times a novel element. To this is due the present title, which I am aware suggests real adventure, and which perhaps ought to have read more mildly, as well as definitely, "Eighteen Months Among Professors," or "From Editorial Coop to University Quadrangle."

In some ways one has reason for the hallucination that, set down suddenly among the laboratories and libraries, he has reached a sort of summit. Even though the place is strictly on a physical level with the rest of the city, it gives one the feeling of being elevated. Walking among buildings of such lofty design, one expects to arrive at some sort of brink, from which he can look down, far down, at the pigmy world of "loop level." Again, when gazing along the endless corridors of geologic time or astronomical distance, when contemplating the great expanse of life suggested by botany or zoology, one is apt to feel "This is the height of heights."

Leave the common crofts; the vulgar thorpes. Each in its tether.

Sleeping safe in the bosom of the plain
Cared for till cock-crow.

Wind we up the heights.
Etc.

Really Quite Human

It is easy, too, to pursue the fancy that upon this "mountain, cited to the top, crowded with culture," there are beings especially trained to live and work there. One is likely to think of them as people with a special type of vision, of poise, of pulmonary development, and of majesty. One imagines them as having a sure footing on the crags, and able, with a stader brain than ours, to eye the dizzy perspectives. One is apt to regard them with amazement and perhaps with awe.

Conceive, then, the feelings of a lowlander, a loop man, lifted with some suddenness to this cloud-wreathed and magnificent summit, assigned to follow, in some degree, the slippery and lonely paths taken by the academic natives; expected to talk to the members of this race, understand them, eat with them, and think with them.

Conceive also, if you can, the immense surprise and relief of this same lowlander upon meeting with evidence that these are but ordinary mortals. Very early in the encounter one finds that they are far from being stranded on the heights. They are, not standardized, either in viewpoint or habits, nor even in costume. The cartoonists have slandered them. Very few novelists have read their characters. One finds that they can play, but even more is one astonished to learn how intensely they work; work with greater absorption than any other class except artists, and with a singleness of motive beyond even a majority of clergymen. And one discovers that when they turn their gaze toward the outer and lower world—as they often do—it is with a patient clear-sightedness which is possible only to those who are detached, or semi-detached, from the routine, and from the hopes, and from most of the calamities, of that world.

These remarks I make only as an introduction to a kind of cinema review, in which will appear some of the pictures, some of the memories, that linger after eighteen months in a place where architectural beauty is so obvious that it is forgotten,

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Application to the Principals.

where no one is called "doctor" because everyone is assumed to be at least a Ph. D., where learning is so nearly universal that even janitors are linguists, where it is absurd for one to speak of his published works because everyone else has published much more, where in a casual pane, game one may outbid the author of a three-volume history, or trump the ace of a Nobel prize winner.

So then, let us proceed to picture No. 1, to which may be given the sub-title

The Summit; Otherwise the Quadrangle

It is a typical morning in the quadrangle. Let us suppose it to be an autumn morning, when every activity is to be at its height, and when the place is bathed in the neutral tints characteristic of the year in its lovely middle age.

All the mists that steal over from the lake on such a day seem to be clinging to this our quadrangle. Seen from a distance, the buildings appear as mobile, as graceful, as romantic, as great ships riding at anchor. The trees are dimly blured, as though united with the sky. Shadows in the angles of this or that huge hall retain a suggestion of the night. There are closed oaken doors on all sides. Tall mullioned windows, religious in form, wear a pale tint in this early morning light. The buildings have slept well, and they are serene.

You must think of this as very early in the morning; for at an hour when a good many people are eating breakfast the great educational rolling-mill opens its doors for the day. That phrase is quoted from H. L. Mencken, who meant it to be a mean one. But we adopt it for our own, being happy to turn out so good a thing as steel, and regretting that Mr. Mencken himself has never had the advantage of our process.

The doors open. In the stone hallways there begins to be a scurrying of feet. Professors mount to their platforms. A bell thrills through the corridors. Outside, one may observe streams of men and women, not one of whom appears older than sixteen, desperately bent upon making an eight-o'clock lecture. There may even be a visible a bald instructor; but not often. The faculty, though given to midnight labor, always seem able to turn up for an early class. One gray-haired professor, I am told, has had the right and trick for fifteen years without a demerit. This professor will be exhibited on request.

Atmosphere

Having swallowed their early meal of students, the buildings indulge in a second nap. The sun has now merrily chased the mists upward and away. Among the gray-clad halls, he finds here and there a cornice or a gateway of newer or cleaner stone, which shines in the light. The pure

outlines of a new building, as white as though risen from a quarry of pearl, are traced among the blackened and vine-hung structures of a previous era. And among the various nooks of this quadrangle gothic shadows shape themselves; under the bridges mysterious cluster; in the thick, thick growths half veiling windows with many a tiny pane, birds offer their own courses of lectures. Meanwhile, notice that the lawns are still green, and only lightly strewn with the feeblest leaves that have hung on these trees.

Another bell-signal travels among the buildings, and now it is nine o'clock; time for another assault of students, and also for the inrush of a great company who work in the offices: secretaries, clerks, and what not. Along all the walks, which run in diagonals from hall to hall, there

builders, and it accords with a fine custom, to make this our summit, whether we may have climbed from loop level for just a look, so beautiful that it will seem like a summit. Perhaps it is seldom that a student, and even more seldom that a natural scientist, is found standing in a strategic center of the quadrangle, lost in rapture over the exquisite environment that trustees and architects have insisted upon giving him. Yet even though not a single eye were turned upon the impressive beauties all about, even though our highlanders spring from building to building, with their heads down, it would nevertheless be a consummate thing that has been done to plant this place in the world. Its angles, its shadows, its spires, hover with the same aloof but eager manner over the earth. And this is what our builders have most clearly estab-

A New Design in School Building

THE Derbyshire Education Authority, from plans drawn by their architect, has just built a school at Findern, which marks a distinct advance in school building construction in Great Britain. The leading idea in this new school is that, without being made uncomfortable, the children should have as much fresh air as possible. To achieve this the school has been built with classrooms, each of which can be completely opened to the air on two sides. Overhead protection from drifting rain is provided by means of covered ways on both sides. On each of the opening sides three arrangements are possible. (1) Either the whole of every door can be thrown open, or (2) the top half can

the opposite side open into a sunny veranda; but the actual rays do not enter the room to the children at their work.

The next problem facing the architect is that of heating; and this, also, has been satisfactorily solved. The heating is by means of hot water pipes in channels under the floor. The floor is of concrete slabs with special blocks made by a flooring company, these blocks being as warm to the touch as wood and more cleanly. The idea back of floor heating is that, without being made uncomfortable, the children should have as much fresh air as possible. To achieve this the school has been built with classrooms, each of which can be completely opened to the air on two sides. Overhead protection from drifting rain is provided by means of covered ways on both sides.

The Findern school is only a small one, being situated in a rural area, and accommodating less than 100 children. But the Derbyshire authority intends to build a number of larger schools on the lines of Findern for nearly 700 children. At Findern there are two classrooms intended for 40 and 50 children, respectively. There are also a store-room, teacher's room, teachers' cloakroom, and two cloakrooms for the children.

Another good feature of the school is that the hot water system passes through the cloister rails in the cloakrooms in order to insure the clothes being dried while the children are in school. Although this

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 34

What makes the "City Beautiful"—not zoning alone, but symphonies, theaters, libraries; art—all neutralized into a harmonious whole. The "Wolverine State" supplies three-fourths of the automobiles used in the United States. Her Metropolis is a world-mecca for artisans. Radio offers entertainment that demands no settlement with conscience. Commanders show that the United States has an aggregate of eighty million acres of forestry-adapted land lying bare and unproductive. "I have never stripped a tree of its foliage," says the Boy Scout. "nor have I marred a statue, or been guilty of wanton destruction." Isn't there always a wide breach between the captains, hypercritical employer and his subordinate workers?

LOOK FOR— DERIVATIVE WORDS HOW PRONOUNCED?

"striped"	metropolitan	acres
"gilt"	worldling	millionaire
"in	radiography	adaptation
next	consciousness	hypocritically
lesson	cloister	neutralize
		metropolis
		artisan
		communiqué
		hypercritical

Parent-Teacher Activities

The Texas State Parent Teacher Association leads the Nation in its number of life memberships, having over 500. A life membership in the state organization costs \$25 and one in the National Congress costs \$50. The money derived from this source is placed in the respective endowment funds and the interest is used to broaden the scope of work done for children, for parent-teacher extension work. Texas has presented a silver loving cup to the National Congress. This will be awarded to the State enrolling the largest number of national life members annually, and held by that State until another surpasses it. Texas has 12 such members and at present leads, with Michigan a close second.

A parent-teacher course will be given in the summer school of the University of Tennessee, June 7-18. Regularly enrolled students who take the course will receive college credits. Mrs. Florence Watkins, executive secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, prominent lecturer on parent-teacher leadership, will conduct the course, which is catalogued "Community Organization of Community Activities." The course is planned for rural school teachers, principals and supervisors. Training of men and women for rural leadership, social and religious problems of the country community, the rural school, community fairs, women's clubs, boys' and girls' organizations, community athletics, entertainments and literary societies are among subjects to be developed by lecture and project methods. Mrs. Watkins will emphasize the opportunity of the parent-teacher association in these various activities and their legitimate place in community organizing, outlining methods of organizing and conducting. Instructors in the summer school will handle the course from the viewpoint of other organizations as well.

Children's Vocabularies

A NEW school primer was being compiled, and an attempt was made to ascertain the degree of frequency of certain words used by children of five. Taking a list of words spoken by a large number of "me," "my," "I," and "what" were found to be used continually. "Mother" was said to be twenty-fourth in the list in frequency of expression. The word "father" came eighteenth in the list. Another interesting feature was that the words "please" and "thank you" naturally spoken, were so far down the list as to be almost negligible.

There was a schoolroom in which the teacher had wisely taught the use of these two words. Whenever paper, pencils, books were passed, "Thank you" was heard from each child all down the rows. This may seem like carrying matters too far, but I rather think that these children remembered this little courtesy at other times as well. "Thank you" was so well taught in this schoolroom that the word fell naturally from the lips of these children. Why, I heard more than you'd be likely to believe, in that room in two hours, than in many, many days all crowded together.

"Please" and "thank you" are important words indeed to children, as well as adults. One might try saying them often to the elevator boy, the grocer, the sales clerk, the members of one's family, one's employer or employee, and see how much pleasanter it sounds, and how much smoother things seem to go. Try saying it to the children themselves and note how willing they are to do you a favor. Perhaps, too, this small courtesy will be contagious. Our gratitude measures our receptivity to good. How glad we are to do a favor for an appreciative person.

sented, by a neighbor, with a bunch of flowers. The mother asked her if she thanked the lady. The child answered, "Yes, but I didn't tell her so." Then, there are some of us who naturally take for granted the thousand and one little kindnesses done for us by members of our family, by friends, and sometimes by total strangers.

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Many merchants have expressed to us their gratification at finding an advertising medium which brings to them not only the patronage, but the friendly interest of its readers.



Findern School, Derbyshire, Eng., Exemplifying a Long Stride in Building Improvement as to Light, Air and Heat.

is a clacking of feet, hundreds of light-toned voices, gayety. In one building such a swarm makes from the entrance, inbound and outbound, that a little gray-tufted darky stands making ineffectual traffic signals and coaxing: "North door, please, folks; single file, please." These lusty youngsters flock past him, jostling him, winking at him, and collect in thick groups on the sidewalk in front, books under arm.

The whole quadrangle now surrenders to movement and to a racket which, under a roof, would be deafening, but which simply melts into the soft air among the trees. Within lecture rooms and laboratories there is plenty of decorum. In the laboratories, indeed, there is a quality of quiet, patient observation which noise dare not interrupt. One can stand among the buildings given to sciences, and be sure that on every floor, behind all those myriad windows whose ledges often hold strange bottles or tubes, people in white jackets sit peering fixedly through microscopes, or performing odd, green, and purple magic, or working with instruments which would electrocute them on a false touch. We know that the inside of those rooms looks like. Nothing, certainly nothing, artistic or religious, anywhere.

And in the hall a surprised choir is singing, and there is a deaf, and a chaplain and perhaps a "speaker of the day," all solemn-faced upon the stage. Rows and rows of gay faces, made suddenly devout. Hymns and a prayer. The sunbeams, coming through delicately dusty windows, appear to lend their sanction to this noon-hour reverence, offered when the loop gorges are swollen with buyers and sellers andurchers; this, the most startling symbol of the difference between the lowlands and the summit.

Meanwhile, there is a building across the street into which, a few minutes later, there are hurrying groups of another sort; two and three of men wearing absent faces, or smiling through spectacles, juggling heavy brief-cases, gesticulating. These are the persons whom we have really come to see. There are the actual hardened denizens of the upper level. The place to which they are going is their rendezvous, their club. And within this dignified building there is a picture which may be presented under the title, *The Round Table*.

So Beautiful

For what, then, have the builders of a university striven, through months and months of conferences with architects, followed by toilsome touches of artistic effect here and there—not the memorial tablets, the monogram designs on corners, the griffins and gargoyle, or make the quadrangle, as seen by one merely passing through, take of a glory as of Rhodes or Florence? Well, it is the instinct of these

be lowered so that the children and their papers are screened from a strong breeze, or (3) if the wind be extra strong then the top half, instead of falling right down, can form a hopper. The doors on the side opposite the direction of the wind would, of course, remain wholly open. By this means it is possible to obtain a maximum of fresh air without the inconvenience of drafts. When there is no wind and the weather is favorable it is possible to have both sides completely open to the air. The entrance, it is seen, consists in admitting fresh air by a wholesale method, instead of in the limited quantities that are possible through the ordinary school windows—most of which are frequently kept shut. As there must be times when wind would prevent the opening of both sides of the room, it has been necessary to evolve a draft and rattle-proof form of screening. Draft at the bottom is prevented by the door overlapping the step, and just enough is kept tight and draft-proof by an ingenious form of cane action bolt.

The problem of lighting, too, has also been solved in a manner which avoids all the objections usually met with in ordinary schools. Those who have worked in rooms lit by skylights will appreciate the statement that this form of lighting affords three times the illumination usually received through windows. The new Derbyshire school is lighted by means of a continuous skylight running the whole length of the classroom. The light, coming as it does from the north, is very soft; and coming from above, very restful to those at work. Although the light comes from the north, the rooms are bright, inasmuch as the doors on

are closed, and the windows are closed in most cases, found in the vocabularies of children. Children seem prone to forget "please" and "thank you," at school, on the street, when guests are present as well as when they are not.

PRICE TREND OF LEATHER IS IRREGULAR

Tanners of Sole, Patent and
Kid Report Improvement
Calfskins Quiet

Some leather tanners report an improving trend in the demand. Though it may not be particularly evident in volume, the increasing interest shown indicates a better undertone, attributed to the fact that cutting of fall and winter furs for men is now under way. Oak tanned sole leather is slowly responding to the situation.

Prices are low enough to tempt even conservative speculators through spot buying, seems to be the general rule.

The better selections of steer backs are offered at 40@42c. Dependable tanneries of steer backs, tannery run, are quoted at 40@42c. Packer's heads, closely selected, are 50@55c.

Shear factory bonds are 50@55c.

Oak tanned, the demand for which has been slow, is getting considerable attention, though prices continue small.

Rough double shoulders, limited in supply, are quoted at 40@42c. A few sets of second tannages were booked at 40c. Selected single shoulders, medium weight, are listed at 30@32c.

Choice backs are strong at 25@28c, but a prime selection is obtainable at 23@24c, for overalls, 25@26c for the lighter weights. Heads are firm 15c, as they run, and 18c quoted for the closer trimmed ones.

Union Sole Active

Union sole leather has moved up into the active list. Packer steer backs, overweights, are now listed at 42@43c, medium weight 40@41c with some backs bringing 40c. Country backings are available at 38c. Selected

Tanned backs are offered at 52@55c. Union sole is strong at 52c@55c.

Heavy shoulders are slow at 30c, while the call for the lighter weights at 25c, is quite active, with stocks running low.

Top grades of bellies are running strong at 24c, and stocks will hold up. First grade of heads are firm at 15c.

Tanners of calf skins report the demand for full grain chrome skins as light, with some activity on the repulsive finished skins. The repulsive finished skins are running better than expected, and are projected to remain in the active list well into the fall months.

Plump weight, full grain chrome, a better selection is listed at 45@48c. Top grades of light weight, of the better selection is listed at 45@48c. Some grades of light weight calf are offered at 40@42c. Selected

tannages are quoted at 40c@45c. Calf drags are light weight available at 40@43c.

The call for oce cal, tanned, druggy, the choice grade being offered at 50@55c. Prime mediums are selling fairly well at 40@42c. Cheaper grades are obtainable at 35@38c. Repulsive parchment, and bloomers are having a later demand than expected, and are in short supply.

Side tanned leather, both colts and backs, are running daily, but the demand is of a fanning-in character. The colors shades are the basis of both tanners and buyers, as colors must be bought in accordance with a shoe buyer's choice.

Standard tannages of chrome colored sides, top grades, are quoted at 26@28c, prime seconds at 24c, with a cheaper grade, running at 20@22c.

Black and colored snuffed sides are quite active in a grade which can be obtained at 16@22c.

Black combination tannages are slow in the upper grades, but good leather from 18 to 22c is fairly active.

Elk sides are quiet in the better grades which are quoted at 30@32c. Some activity is reported at 24@26c, but the selections quoted at 24@28c, but the cheaper sort obtainable at 15c gets the larger part of the elk business.

Patent Leather Demand Holds

There is no doubt but what patent leather will start a fall business with its prestige unchanged. While the fancy shades of kid will vacillate in consumption varies little from season to season.

Selected chrome patent sides are quoted at 40@42c, prime seconds, large spreads at 35@38c, and the cheaper sort at 16@18c.

Colored patent is slow and top grades are listed at 40@42c. Some activity is shown, with some activity at 24@26c. Bark tanned patent sides are offered at 24@26c for the better actions. A medium grade selling at 15@16c is fairly active, but the lower qualities available at 12c, find new business spots.

The demand for split leather has been moderate for this month. Colored chrome side linings, of the best sort are bringing 11 to 13c. Lower grades are quoted from 11 to 12c. Activities are slow, with the sales of shoe lining splits selling at 4@6c.

Flexible splits are also out of the slow moving list, choices in some selections bring 14@18c with 18@20c asked for both stock. Wax splits, choice grades, are quite firm at 18@20c, and the third grade is in demand, which the askers are quoted at 24@27c. Tanners are booking export orders, which are liberal enough to prevent accumulation.

Sheepskins Wanted

The major part of the call for sheepskins is for cheap stock. There are first grades of glazed kid skins, the first grades of which are quoted at 15@18c, 20@22c, good selections at 16@18c, and the cheaper grades from 14@16c. Colored quarter lining stock is offered at 16@19c, medium grades at 18@20c, with odd lots quoted at 8@10c. The grades of colored combination tanned sheep is listed at 12@13c, the medium selections at 12@13c, with a lower price available at 10@12c. Choice grades of colored and white chrome sheep are quoted at 19@22c, prime medium at 14@16c, and the cheaper grades at 12@13c. Colored quarter lining stock is offered at 16@19c, medium grades at 18@20c, with odd lots quoted at 8@10c. The grades of colored combination tanned sheep is listed at 12@13c, the medium selections at 12@13c, with a lower price available at 10@12c. Choice grades of colored and white chrome sheep are quoted at 19@22c, prime medium at 14@16c, and the cheaper grades at 12@13c. 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STANFORD WINS AS RECORDS FALL

Twelve of 15 Pacific Coast Conference Events Have New Marks

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

RESULTS

Los Angeles 43½

Southern California 41

California 27½

Washington 14

Washington State 9½

Oregon A. C. 3½

Oregon 3½

OREGON

Princeton Winner Over Harvard 7 to 2

Yale Takes Two Victories in the Eastern Golf Championship

Yale University with two victories, Princeton with one, and Harvard with one victory and one defeat, completed the two days' play in the Intercollegiate Golf League championship competition on the links of the Balsam Golf Club here Saturday. This left Yale and Princeton with unbeaten scores, while Harvard met with its first defeat of the season.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, May 17 (Special)—Coach R. L. Templeton's powerful Leland Stanford University track team was crowned Pacific Coast Conference champion here Saturday. The Cornell, the Cardinal, and the Trojans, all through brilliant field to victory. In 12 of the 15 events the existing Conference records were broken and Lee S. Barnes '28 of the University of Southern California contributed a new United States College record of 13' 8½ in the pole vault.

In the eyes of some 15,000 people who witnessed the meet, the real hero of the day was A. S. Gillette '27, who held the record for the 100 yards. The diminutive northerner won the mile run, which event had been conceded to him, in 4m. 21.7s, a new record, and came back an hour later to break the tape in the two-mile and set a new mark of 39' 45s.

Carl W. Hoyt, of U. S. C., was the other double winner and record-breaker in Saturday's meet. The star Trojan weight man won the 16-pound shot put with a heave of 50ft. 7½in. just 4½in. short of the world's record, and took the discus with 6' 6½in., less than 4ft. from his own world's mark, which he made in the Stanford Stadium six weeks ago.

Capt. W. H. Richardson '26 of Stanford proved himself the premier half-mile runner, the Coast in winning the feature race of the day to set a new record of 1m. 54.2s.

First place honors in the sprints were divided between J. R. Sweet '27, of Montana and S. E. Barber '26 of California. Sweet won the 100 yards in 10' 1.2s, a new record.

Down the high, but a scant yard from his teammate, C. F. Reynolds '28, in 14.9s.

The famous trio of Stanford quarter milers—T. F. Miller '27, W. G. Storie '27, and E. Babcock '27, the last three being, and Miller broke the record with a time of 49s. The three Cardinals stepped to the front at the last turn and stayed there.

Miller won by three yards and Storie had three of Babcock.

L. R. Parker, Yale, defeated A. R. Parker, Harvard, 2 up.

J. D. Ames, Princeton, defeated A. S. Howe, Jr., 1 up.

F. E. Wattles, Jr., and G. H. Flinn, Jr., Yale, defeated D. A. Merrill and G. W. Brock, Pennsylvania, 1 up.

Paul Hayland and L. R. Parker, Yale, defeated G. T. Morrow and W. P. Hersey, Princeton, 1 up.

F. H. Hoyt and W. K. Child, Yale, defeated A. R. Haven, Pennsylvania, 1 up.

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Dwight Barnum, Princeton, defeated Robert McDowell, Princeton, 1 up.

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REDS SHOULD BE POTENT FACTOR

Veteran Pitching Enables Cincinnati to Win 10 of Last 12 Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

RESULTS SUNDAY

GAMES MONDAY

BOSTON ST. LOUIS

PHILADELPHIA

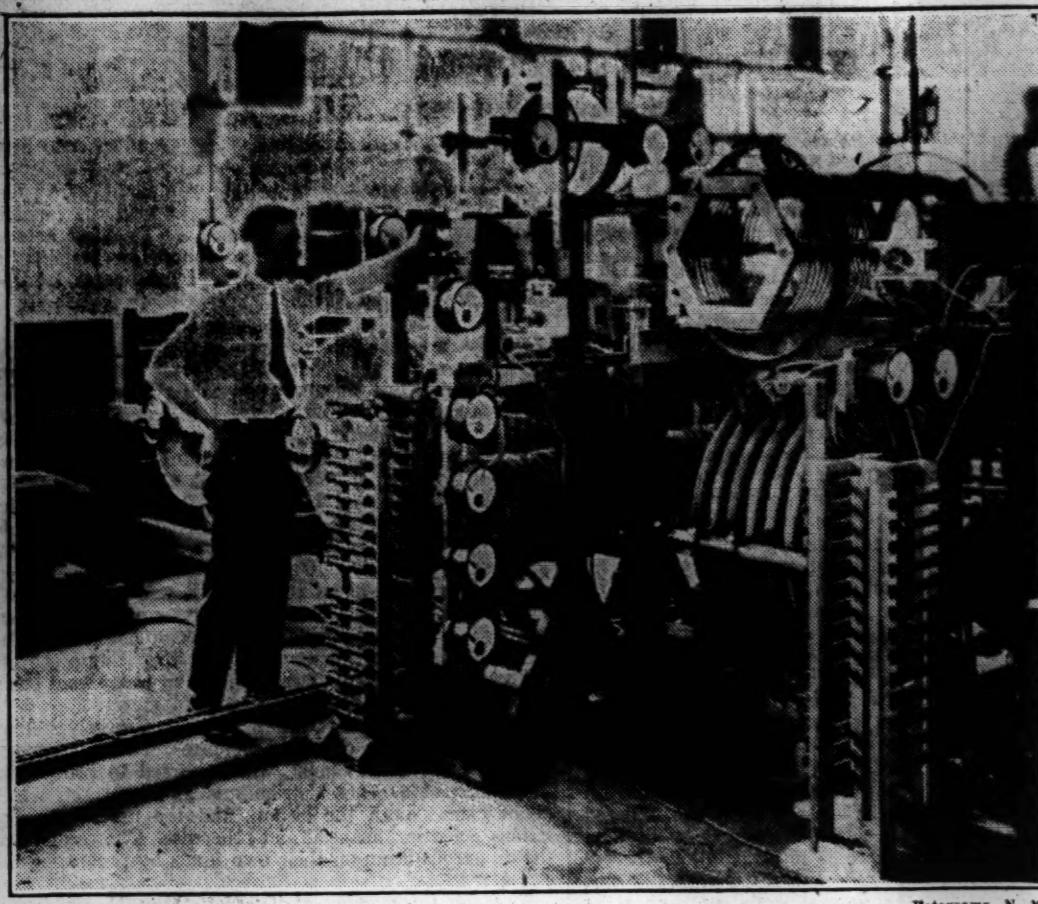
DETROIT

ST. LOUIS

DETROIT

RADIO

High Power Transmitter of WGY



Fotograms, N. Y.

RADIO fans and engineers have been interested in the tests being made by Station WGY, Schenectady, radiocasting on an experimental license through this transmitter in the new giant radio laboratory of the General Electric Company, and using 50 kilowatts of power. This is 100 times more power than is used by the average radiocasting station and is more power than has ever been used anywhere for radiocasting, it is said. In the

transmitter and modulator units of this set a group of water-cooled tubes, rated at 20 kilowatts each is used. At the left foreground is the master oscillator tube back of which, are the stages of intermediate and power amplifiers. These tubes step up the low power from the master oscillator 10 times. Special tests will be made July 28 and 30, at midnight, eastern standard time, to determine the mid-summer ability of this apparatus.

NEW PLAN IS PROPOSED AS ANTI-STATIC

Prof. Lee J. Peters Outlines Results of Comparative Interference Tests

MADISON, Wis., May 14 (Special Correspondence) — That static cannot be eliminated entirely by ordinary devices such as wave traps and filter circuits was emphasized in a paper by Prof. Lee J. Peters of the University of Wisconsin engineering school faculty, read at the first regional meeting of the Great Lakes District American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held here. He advanced a plan to replace the voltage in radio receiving systems due to signals and interference by a group of generators having assigned voltage and frequencies.

Radiocasting stations send energy on a band of wavelengths, instead of single wavelength, he explained. Receiving sets cannot receive signals except by their circuits passing a band of wavelengths, and since static and other sources of interference are to be considered as transmitting stations sending out energy on all wavelengths, static cannot be eliminated, he showed.

From mathematical studies of the behavior of radio-receiving systems to signals and interference, Professor Peters concluded that a telephone transmitting station which radiocasts music at 300 meters has most of its energy confined to wavelengths of 295.3 to 301.5 meters. He found that an "interrupted continuous wave" telegraph station, sending at the rate of 30 words a minute and operating on a wavelength of 300 meters has most of its energy concentrated to a wavelength of 299.9 to 300.1 meters. An exceptionally good spark station operating at 300 meters has most of its energy spread over wavelengths of 285 to 315 meters, he stated as one of his discoveries.

Professor Peters concluded that it was possible for a receiver to be built which picked up energy only from a wavelength of 300 meters it would be of no value in picking up energy from a station operating at 300 meters. The receiving set, he found, must respond to all wavelengths between 295.5 meters and 301.5 meters in order to receive music without distortion.

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K.W.R., Cincinnati, O. (364 Meters) 7 to 10 p. m.—Joint program with station WEF, New York City.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (364 Meters) 7:15 p. m.—Bedtime Stories, Aunt Ida's Studio program, by Halifax Fox; CNRA Dance Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME CKLG, Toronto, Ont. (347 Meters) 7 p. m.—Chippewa Orchestra. 8—Harmony Hour. 8:40—Don Milton and his orchestra. 9:30—Robert Simpson and his orchestra. 10:30—Hieran's Red Jackets.

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WCRB, Portland, Me. (343 Meters) 6:45 p. m.—"National" program from New York. 7:30—"Wayside" Singers. Harmonizers. 8—From WEF. 9—Weather report and closing grain market.

WCRB, Chicago, Ill. (346 Meters) 6 p. m.—Trianon Ensemble. 8—Popular program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (346 Meters) 6:45 p. m.—"National" program. 8—Classical Concert. 9:30—"Congress Carnival."

WJJD, Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters) 7 p. m.—Mooskatet children. 8—Rushmore Ensemble Singers.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (424 Meters) 7 p. m.—"Talks on Dogs" by R. L. Castor. 8—Popular songs. 8—Classical Concert. 9:30—"Congress Carnival."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

"To purify the political system of Japan," is the announced purpose of Viscount Shimpel Goto, who proposes to come out of retirement to head this new crusade.

Reports from Tokyo indicate that, for many decades, no political development has created such a sensation or been so favorably received

among all parties. Much of this good will, doubtless, springs from the fact that Viscount Goto, himself, has long been recognized as one of the sanest leaders of Japanese liberalism. His mature statesmanship creates, at the outset, a confidence in the stupendous undertaking that he has assumed.

There can be little question that Japanese political life needs, at the present moment, just such unpartisan leadership. Party politics, among the Japanese, are carried on along lines very similar to those followed in most Occidental nations. But at this moment all of the parties share in a new responsibility, brought upon them by the granting, at last year's session of the Imperial Diet, of universal suffrage to all males over twenty-five years of age.

Just how momentous was this step is indicated by the fact that Japan today is only sixty years away from feudalism, and thirty-five years from the promulgation of the Constitution. To educate the higher classes of a nation in the tasks of self-government in so short a time has been a task of the first magnitude. That the Japanese have succeeded in a remarkable degree is evident to anyone even superficially familiar with the government of this island Empire.

Now, however, the proletarian classes have been given the vote, and even greater difficulties may lie ahead. To be sure, illiteracy has been practically wiped out in Japan—a fact which will be a significant asset in this situation. But, despite general education, there has been—in Japan as in many other nations—a widespread indifference to politics among the masses of the people. Prohibited from participation in elections, they have simply had no opportunity for training in this field. Whether or not a new interest—a political consciousness—will develop as speedily among them as it developed among the previously enfranchised property holders is a serious question. Already—as the harbinger of that political consciousness—a labor party is said to be in process of formation.

This, doubtless, will prove to be an over-optimistic outlook. But certainly, in the task of absorbing into the political life of the Nation these millions of new voters, Japanese democracy is faced with one of the severest tests to which, as yet, it has been put. It is for that reason that Viscount Goto's campaign is received with considerable enthusiasm. Without aligning himself with any particular party, Viscount Goto proposes to use any and all party organizations which will interest themselves in the proposal. And the friends of Japan will watch this experiment with real interest as an undertaking that has unusual possibilities for the furtherance of genuine democracy in the Orient.

Perhaps it was not unexpectedly that the determination was reached by those to whom

consideration of the matter was referred in Yale University that a "under present conditions compulsory chapel does not properly advance the religious tendencies of the undergraduates." It would

serve no good purpose to argue here the question as to whether or not, under any conditions, the end sought might thus be accomplished. But it may be agreed by those who are able to regard the subject without undue prejudice that compulsory or enforced attendance upon religious exercises has never resulted, generally speaking, in promoting a finer or clearer religious attitude, on the part of those made amenable to the rule.

The Yale students who were asked to express their views, or their preferences, have voluntarily allowed the impression to go out that if they are permitted to follow their own desires, they will cheerfully take part in religious exercises provided, at which no hard and fast rule requires them to be present. Relying upon this implied pledge, the authorities at Yale are perfecting plans for a strong undergraduate department of religion for the Church of Christ in Yale University (the official name of the college church) to maintain and strengthen the various student religious organizations, "and to call to the attention of friends of the university the desirability of a suitable chapel building where voluntary services may be held."

We believe that no real uneasiness or apprehension has been caused by what is being more or less gratuitously advertised as an atheistic movement in some of the American universities. That an effort is being made to emphasize what is claimed to be the growth of skepticism among the classmen is quite apparent. But there are other tendencies equally as symptomatic which should not be overlooked. And one need not look closely or delve inquisitively to find them. These indicate a wholesome growth of independent religious thought in the colleges, more embracing and more inclusive by far than the tendency toward agnosticism.

It has always seemed that those who choose to array themselves on the side of the unbelievers, so called, have studiously sought to publish their allegiance openly. The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, who afterward became one of the foremost pulpit orators and church organizers of his generation, while still a student at Yale determined to espouse the beliefs of the self-styled doubters, and straightway proclaimed that fact. His experience was that of many another young man and young woman similarly surrounded, and it led, inevitably, to his subsequent enlistment as champion and defender of that faith in which he had been reared. Yale has its sacred traditions which must be

maintained. Those in positions of authority there, as well as those who identify themselves with the university's activities in other capacities, realize this. It is not to be wondered at that it has been found necessary to adjust forms and methods to the demands of advanced modern thought. This has been done before, and it is not probable that whatever may be conceded now in the nature of relaxation of rules once believed to be firmly established will be the last concession to advancing thought and understanding.

It is interesting even to attempt an analysis of the action of the United States Senate, which, by a vote of 69 to 13, passed without amendment the measure previously approved by the House abolishing the Railroad Labor Board and permitting the railroads and their employees to settle disputes over wages and working conditions by mutual agreement. By express provision the public is barred from any participation in such conferences, and is left without a specific remedy in case an agreement is not reached, is violated, or if the wage or working basis reached is contrary to established public policy. It is true, of course, that whenever the adjustment boards appointed by the immediate parties in interest fail to reach an agreement, the President of the United States shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a board of mediation whose members shall have no direct pecuniary interest in the outcome, and that provision is further made for the appointment of mediators whenever both parties to the controversy consent to arbitration. Still another commission, to be known as an emergency board, shall be named, when necessary, but the measure still fails, apparently, to insure to the public that mandatory representation which might, or might not, compel peaceful final settlement.

While it apparently was within the minds of those who constituted the meager minority which stood out in favor of so amending the measure as to assure effective participation or intervention by the public in times of emergency, none appeared to be ready to insist upon a definite plan which would insure a submission of such disputes to compulsory arbitration. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, came nearest to admitting his readiness to espouse such a method when, in answer to a direct question by Senator Watson as to whether he was in favor of compulsory arbitration, he declared that he would agree to bind the parties to any such disputes as those being discussed to a continuance of transportation. "While I do not want to make anybody work," he explained, "I realize, and they realize, that the people of this Nation cannot live if there is a general strike."

And there the whole matter is left by the measure as it goes to the President for his approval or veto. The element of compulsion, admittedly, is absent from the bill as passed. The findings of no board or commission are made arbitrary or final. Even the President's emergency board is powerless to enforce its deliberate conclusions. Should it fail to bring about a settlement of the dispute by the means provided, the controversy would continue until one side or the other yielded voluntarily.

The bill as it stands unquestionably opens

the door to what may prove to be an interesting economic experiment. Here we find a considered official declaration of what has heretofore been regarded, perhaps, as mere political idealism. A practical test, apparently, is to be made of the theory of "less politics in business." It may be that many courageous champions of the theory will approach the crucial experiment with trepidation. Already there have been projected visions of what might follow cession between the railroads and their employees in the matter of wage advances and consequent higher rates. But the less timorous may reassuringly recall the fact that the methods which have been attempted in the past, and particularly the one which is discarded with the passing of the Railroad Labor Board, have not always insured the relief promised or the protection sought. The plan now about to be undertaken, provided the President approves it, is at best merely an experimental one. Its failure, should it prove ineffective, would tend, unquestionably, to compel future consideration of some such emergency method as that proposed by the Democratic floor leader.

The enactment by the Cuban Congress of a law advocated by President Machado, limiting the production of sugar, is another interesting experiment with government regulation of production that will be watched with interest by the American farm leaders who have been advocating federal aid in

controlling the marketing of their surplus crops of staple farm products. As the result of the World War, which for a time greatly decreased European production of beet sugar, the area devoted to sugar-cane growing in Cuba was largely increased, with the result that when normal conditions prevailed in the beet-growing countries overproduction in the world's sugar crop forced down prices to a point that left no profit for many of the producers. To meet this situation, an effort was made to promote a voluntary reduction in cane growing by the principal Cuban sugar interests, but as this was found to be impracticable, the Cuban Government decided that legal measures must be taken to bring about a decrease in production.

Under the provisions of the new law, regulating the grinding of sugar cane, it is calculated that there will be a reduction in the total Cuban sugar crop for 1926 of about 400,000 tons, or approximately 8 per cent less than the 1925 crop. The law prohibits further clearing of virgin forests for cane planting, and will thus operate to confine sugar growing to the established estates. Other limitations are also imposed.

What effect this attempt to stabilize sugar prices will have upon the world's sugar markets remains to be seen. Will the best sugar coun-

tries of Europe, and the cane growers of Java, Brazil, the Philippines and other sources of supply, be content with their present production? If, as is anticipated, the temporary effect of the promised decrease in Cuban production is even a slight advance in prices, there will be a tendency on the part of producers in other lands to increase their output, with the net result that the world's sugar crop will remain at about the same figures. In any event, there is no occasion for sounding an alarm by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, as in the case of rubber-crop regulation, over the danger of a foreign sugar monopoly. There can be no monopoly so long as there is an abundance of land in all regions of the earth on which sugar beets or cane can be grown.

And why should there not be college courses for book agents? The entire college curriculum

Abolishing the Railroad Labor Board

College Courses for Book Agents

is based upon the book, which constitutes indeed its very structural foundation. Yet the idea of college courses for book agents almost inevitably provokes a smile. Somehow a book agent has come to be a term with a connotation of aggressiveness and undue compulsion, combined with the thought of projecting into the family hearth something that has no place there, but is accepted as the lesser of two evils—the other alternative being the incurring of the wrath of the passing vendor of literary masterpieces or otherwise, which has come to be regarded with an altogether undue apprehension. For are there not many who have in the past tried to sell books, and who during their interviews with prospective customers were besieged with more fear than they could possibly have injected into those to whom they were talking? Assuredly there are.

Anyhow, the American Booksellers' Association, in its twenty-sixth annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., is sponsoring the plan of putting the humble book agent on a pedestal, or at least that is the way in which the project has been advertised. And we are informed that, should the plan become a reality, the book agent should no longer be the subject of jest. Which reminds of an incident involving a man who was selling an encyclopedia under definite instructions from the firm putting it out that he was not a book agent, but a representative of the concern in question, and who was always insistent on informing those on whom he was calling concerning this fact. One of his patrons, to whom he had impressively delivered himself of this important pronouncement, said to him at the close of the interview, "So you say that you are not a book agent?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Well, young man," was the rejoinder, "go on for just about two days longer, and you will be a first-class one."

But that is aside from the question. Why should book selling be a trade demanding proper credentials and inviting a good class of people? Largely because in the past those who have turned their talents in this direction have done so because no other vocation seemed to present itself, and with some stock in trade which had little or no market elsewhere and often scarcely any intrinsic merit. Large book dealers do not find any difficulty in disposing of their wares, and their efforts to advertise them are regarded as on the same plane as other attempts to gain public recognition of goods for sale. If the book agent were to secure some books of merit and employ methods of proven value, his pathway should not be as uphill as it has often been in the past. Then, too, he might find that he did not need a college course to help him to dispose of his chattels. But in any case a project which involves so estimable a boon to society as books should not be discarded without due attention, and any scheme which would help to place a method of livelihood where it should belong deserves at least some commendation.

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Editorial Notes

For a number of years the slogan, "See America First," has been capitalized by the railroads and the resorts of the United States, and just recently "Take British Holidays" has been coined on the other side of the Atlantic. It appears that some 5,000,000 people crossed the English Channel or the North Sea for their holidays last year, and that some £50,000,000 was thus lost to the home seaside resorts. In Cornwall, for instance, the situation is said to be regarded seriously, for the increase in foreign travel has come at a time when plans have been formulated for an extension of the holiday season. Incidentally, in a discussion not long since on this subject in one famous resort stress was laid on the lesson the British seaside resorts have to learn from the visit to Great Britain of American and continental hotel managers, and it was urged that if they thought it was worth while to inquire how they could improve their service, the question was equally worthy of the consideration of English seaside resorts. After all, it is largely a matter of the service rendered that determines the value of a good many things besides seaside resorts.

"There is absolutely no possibility of the repeal of the Volstead Act." That is what Henry Ford thinks of the prohibition situation in the United States, and his opinion is not that of a mere theorist either, for as he explained in a recent interview, "We never have had drunkenness in our plants. We eliminated that before prohibition began." He considers that the United States has outgrown alcohol and the saloon; because "they haven't any place in an industrial age." From the standpoint of his experience, therefore, he has reached the conclusion that he favors the sweeping and clean-cut phrasology of the Prohibition Act "because it is so absolute," and that he feels that any amendment to it which would permit the manufacture of alcoholic beverages of even a small percentage, and perhaps not intoxicating in fact, would be a mistake, because it would blunt the edge of the law. He defines present conditions as either "black" or "white," and would deplore any "grayish" interpretation of the law. More strength to his arm!

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

The long threatened general strike has come and gone. It has been proved a broken reed in the hands of those who employed it, and it has been broken mainly by one thing, the volunteer citizens, who manned the railway, transport and electric power services and who rallied as special constables to the support of the police, maintaining law and order, and preventing violence and intimidation.

That is the outstanding fact which emerges from the exciting ten days through which we have so recently passed. The Nation is by no means out of the woods, for so intense an upheaval will leave its aftermath, which has still to be reduced to order, and the mining strike has not yet been settled. But the challenge to the constitutional government, involved in the general strike, has completely failed through the rally of the ordinary citizen to defend his freedom and his rights.

It is now possible to reconstruct a little more clearly what has happened. There is no doubt that the extremist wing had long been preparing for a general strike. The precision with which the orders for it were framed, the choice of the unions to be called out, namely, the railroads, miners, transport workers, iron and steel trades, dockers, etc., the suppression of the newspapers, the designation of the "second line" forces, such as the seamen, producers of gas and electric light, all showed care, if not always wise, forethought and preparation.

On Saturday, May 1, after the negotiations between the owners, miners and the Government had failed to produce a settlement, and the lower wage scales prepared by the owners to meet the situation created by the end of the subsidy were due to come into operation, the extremer section swung the Trade Union Congress into line for the proclamation of a general strike in support of the miners' claim for the maintenance of their standard of life.

Part of the trade union leaders believed this was the first step in a revolutionary movement which would substitute some Socialist system for capitalism, part believed that it would force or bluff the Government into continuing the subsidy to the miners, while a minority were opposed to it, seeing clearly what it really implied. The Government's reply, after a last-minute attempt at agreement, was the only possible one—a declaration that it would refuse all further negotiations until after the general strike was called off.

The strike came into effect on Monday night. For the rest of the week nobody quite knew what was going to happen. Would it be possible to move supplies sufficient to feed such huge towns as London and Birmingham? Would the Communists and other extremists organize obstruction, or destruction, or sabotage so as to produce a famine and provoke the mob to violence? It was a period of doubt and tension for everybody, for it looked as if the whole Nation was on the edge of a volcano.

By Sunday it had become clear that the revolutionary aspect of the strike had definitely failed. The response to the strike call had been unparalleled. As a strike it was not very far short from being a 100 per cent success. But the response to the call for volunteer labor to take the places of the strikers was also unparalleled. At no time were vital services ever seriously interrupted.

On the first day of the strike the railways were able to run 534 main line trains. Five days later they ran 4274. On Wednesday the newspaper produced by the Government printed 232,000 copies. By the following Wednesday it was printing and distributing more than 2,000,000. During the same period the circulation of the London Times rose to more than 50 per cent above normal.

It was the same with the transport. The most difficult problem was to insure the transportation of food and flour from the London docks for distribution about the city, for all the trucks had to pass through the thickly populated area of dock land, unitedly out on strike. In the first days there was much intimidation, trucks and cars being overturned and smashed. The future seemed dark, for at one time only one day's supply of flour was left in the bakers' hands. But a highly organized transport column, including many armored cars, and the military and police guard broke the blockade and brought away the flour without incident except for the cheers of the people.

In these columns the flocks of goats which are to be seen in the Paris streets driven by a goatherd who sells the warm milk to the housewives have been described. It now appears that there is some doubt whether they can legally circulate in the city. Last year a prefectoral decree was issued which regulated street traffic. It was meant to aid in the solution of the problem of congested thoroughfares. But it contains, among other things, an interdiction of cattle in the public thoroughfares. Should the decree be applied to the picturesque flocks of goats? They do not promenade in the busy streets at busy hours of the day, and it is held that even though their presence is illegal they should be tolerated. It would certainly be a pity were this quaint old custom to be abolished. Even though the goatherd and the goatherd break the laws of modern life, a certain measure of compliance should be extended to them. The prefect is being asked not to insist in their case on the rules which he has drawn up.

There has been elected as president of the Académie Goncourt J. H. Rosny aîné, the well known novelist and critic. The Académie was founded in 1896 under the will of Edmond Goncourt, who desired that ten writers of merit should be given an annual payment which would relieve them from the necessity of earning their living by hack work. The sum was at that time relatively large, though it is little today. In addition, the Académie awards a prize annually to the most meritorious book. M. Rosny was elected unanimously. Among those who voted for him were his younger brother, Léon Daudet, Léon Henrique, Pol-Nœveu, Raoul Pichon, Jean Ajalbert and Lucien Descaves. Born in Brussels in 1856, M. Rosny for many years collaborated with his brother, their chief works being Nell Storm, L'Homme Indompté, Un Double Amour, and Le Bilateral. Under his own signature have appeared Dans les Rues, Fanchon le Bel and Marthe Baraquin.

That the Sudan can be developed into a vast cotton-growing country on a scale not hitherto imagined, is the opinion of G. L. Carlisle, a New York traveler and sportsman, who has just returned to Paris from a trip which extended over 1000 miles below Khartoum. The automobile is opening up the wildest part of Africa, he said, and the most isolated sections are now being cultivated. Within a

Similarly with the omnibuses, trams and electric light power stations, and the immensely varied road transport systems by which food and other commodities are distributed by retail. Within a day or two all the familiar vehicles began to reappear, manned by the most heterogeneous collection of drivers and conductors which it is possible to imagine. Old men, undergraduates, retired officials, women and so on.

Finally came the special constables. The serious danger was that, despite the orders of the Trade Union Congress to keep peace and obey the law and the wonderful discipline and restraint of the men called out, the strikers might get out of hand and organize forcible interruption of transport. A good many attempts of this kind were reported in the first few days. But an appeal for men to come forward and be enrolled as special constables to prevent intimidation and insure that the citizens should be allowed to go about his business as the law guaranteed, produced nearly 100,000 volunteers in a very few days, and by the end of the strike it was almost as safe and easy for transport to move about as in normal times.

Thus in less than a week it had become absolutely clear that the general strike was not going to paralyze the life of the Nation, and that law, liberty and order were being effectively protected.

Then two other facts began to force themselves upon the minds of the Trade Union Congress. The first was the speech by Sir John Simon, which seemed to prove that the calling of a general strike was an illegal act, which might expose both the leaders and the unions to very serious penalties, financial and otherwise. The second was the disastrous drain on their own funds by prolonging the strike.

Thus by the evening of Tuesday, May 11, the Trade Union Congress had come to the conclusion that the game was up and that the strike must be called off. It only remained to do the best that could be done for the miners. The Government had declared that it would not resume negotiations until the general strike had been abandoned, but Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Royal Coal Commission, had been actively in touch with all parties with a view to arriving at a basis of settlement.

Sir Herbert produced a proposal which elucidated and defined the obscure features of the commission's report, though it clearly involved a reduction of wages, which the miners had throughout refused to accept. In calling off the general strike, the Trade Union Congress declared that they considered that the Samuel proposal offered a suitable basis for settlement, and took the action they did in order to open the way for the resumption of negotiations on its lines.

It is still quite uncertain whether the Samuel basis will be accepted or not. Neither the Government nor the owners are committed to it officially, and the Min